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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Jobs of Women Doubled; Danes Warned on Food; Army May Take Air Plant

The World's Day—August 21, 1943

New England: Jobs for Bay State Women Double

Doubling of the employment of Massachusetts women in war jobs this year, as compared with last year, was reported today by the United States Employment Service in Boston. [Page 2.]

Protests against drafting of fathers while single men are deferred in industry continued in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Understanding between the Argentine and North American peoples is vital, declared Alberto Gerchunoff, author and member of the editorial staff of the influential daily La Nación of Buenos Aires. He came to Boston on a tour as guest of the State Department in Washington. [Page 4.]

Europe: Danes Told Not to Sabotage Plants

In Denmark, the Government and King Christian X appealed jointly to the Danes to cease sabotaging German war production and transport lines, warning that the nation would face a loss of Nazi-supplied food and coal if disorders continued. The appeal was viewed in Sweden as a triumphant compromise for Danish officials, who apparently resisted successfully a Nazi demand that prosecution of saboteurs be turned over to the Germans.

In France, German occupation authorities issued an ultimatum requiring surrender by Tuesday of all firearms. The Axis has announced a new law is being prepared to provide a special summary trial which may inflict the capital penalty for the destruction of crops.

In Finland another Cabinet shakeup is being discussed informally as the demand intensifies for some steps to make a separate peace with Russia.

In Germany the Berlin radio recorded the passing of two high-ranking German Generals—Col.-Gen. Hans Jesschonnek, Air Force Chief of Staff, and Major-General Chamier-Glisezenski, described as the inventor of many war weapons.

In Hungary pressure for eight additional divisions, to be used either on the Eastern front against Russia, or in garrisoning Southeast Europe was reported in Turkish dispatches of the Associated Press.

In Vienna transfer of Nazi Bureaus ceased after the bombing of the nearby city of Wiener Neustadt Aug. 13. The principal Ministries are now installed in Plauen, Saxony, 150 miles southwest of Berlin, according to the Gazette de Lausanne. The German Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economy, and Interior, as well as the administrative organizations of major industries were reported moved to Plauen.

In Italy Army guards patrolled streets of northern cities to prevent civilian peace demonstrations. Intensification of military preparations were reported at Como where a military government reigned. German re-enforcements were reported arriving in the north.

National: Army May Take Air Engine Plant

The Army will take over the Lockland plant of Wright Aeronautical Corporation near Cincinnati unless management improves, declared Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, at the conclusion of a hearing conducted by the Senate War Plant Investigating Committee. It was charged that the plant had produced a number of defective engines.

Return to suntime on Nov. 1 throughout the United States is asked by the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors in a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt. They said business men there believed wartime had not been of advantage.

Coal rationing should be "wholly unnecessary" in the entire area west and south of New York and Pennsylvania, declared the Board of Directors of the American Retail Coal Association in a resolution adopted at Chicago and sent to Washington. The statement was based on present stocks in consumers' bins and estimates of future production.

Shipping as a seaman because he could not obtain a passport from the U. S. State Department, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union at New York, is preparing to carry out instructions of his union to visit England, the Soviet Union, and North Africa.

All-cargo flights on regular schedule daily across the United States have been inaugurated by American Airlines. Capt. Edward C. Webber piloted the first plane from New York. Stops are Washington, Nashville, Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Phoenix, and Los Angeles.

Washington: Union Security for Ward Stores

Rejecting Montgomery Ward's contention that the Smith-Connally Act is unconstitutional, the War Labor Board ordered the mail order firm to observe union security, voluntary dues check-off, and arbitration of grievances at its retail stores in New York, Detroit, and Denver.

Motor fuel delivery to the East Coast area by river barge from the Middle West and Southwest has been authorized in a ruling by Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Administrator.

Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission of U. S. Army and Navy Chaplains, arrived in London to carry forward the work begun by Bishop Adna Leonard in visiting advanced war areas.

More rubber boots and other types of rubber footwear have been made available by OPA relaxation of ration quotas due to increased allotments by the War Production Board. Farmers, employers, and ordinary consumers are benefited in varying degrees.

Americas: Brazil Cancels Extrality in China

Brazil canceled extrality rights in China by signing a new treaty of friendship.

Brazil's Navy has performed "outstanding" service against U-boats in the South Atlantic, U. S. Secretary of Navy Knox said in a message to Admiral Henrique Aristides Ilhen, Minister of Marine, at Rio de Janeiro. The message marked the first anniversary of Brazil's entry into the war.

Nearly 4,000,000 tons of sugar will be sold by Cuba to the United States next year at a price of not less than 2.65 cents a pound, announces Andres Morales del Castillo, Minister of the Presidency at Havana. He said the total crop will be at least 4,200,000 tons, of which Cuba will reserve 225,000 tons for its own use.

Australia: Labor Regime in Test at Election

Australians numbering nearly 4,500,000, at home and on the war fronts, were voting in a parliamentary election which either will return to power the Labor Government headed by Prime Minister John Curtin or bring back an anti-Labor Coalition under Arthur Fadden which fell in October, 1941. All 76 seats in the Australian House of Representatives and 19 of the 36 Senatorships are being contested in the first general election in nearly three years.

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Weather Reports

Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:36 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:20 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:36 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:20 a. m.

Sunday Check By OPA Agents Will Stop Cars

Drive aimed at pleasure driving violators due to gasoline shortage—Police to assist.

In an all-out campaign to crack down on pleasure driving and thus assure Massachusetts of an early lifting of the pleasure ban, possibly in September, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, regional head of the Office of Price Administration, today warned motorists that police and OPA inspectors would be out on the highways in force tomorrow for a State-wide week-end check-up.

On main highways and city streets, motorists will be held up without discrimination and questioned at great length as to their business in using gasoline for Sunday travel. The drive will be joined by Federal agents from the Internal Revenue Office looking for cars without the official $5 Use Tax Stamp affixed to their windshields.

State as well as local police will co-operate in what will probably be the biggest enforcement campaign against pleasure driving yet attempted in the State. The drive is due to a sudden and growing crisis in the gasoline situation that finds local storage tanks running low. Coupled with the campaign against pleasure driving, enforcement agencies will check observance, or lack of observance by motorists of other phases of ration card rulings.

Bresnahan Sorry

As a matter of fact, the extent of tomorrow's drive will provide little pleasure for any motorist driving for other than legitimate reasons, and may prove inconvenient to many using their cars legally. Some idea of the emergency involved is given in Mr. Bresnahan's statement: "We regret that these steps must be taken, but we find there is no other course. The existing gasoline shortage makes it imperative that we conserve every possible gallon."

The general procedure will be to ask motorists a set list of questions; where they are going, why they think they need to use their cars, and why couldn't they use public transportation. Then they will be asked to show that their official signatures are on their ration books, with the State and car registration data printed on the face of each ration coupon.

State police have given OPA authorities assurance that they will be on the job in full co-operation with the drive. OPA inspectors have no legal authority to stop motorists without a State or local officer with them. In a joint statement over the police teletype sys-

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U.S. and Canadian Troops Take Kiska; Japanese Driven Back to Salamaua; Six Lessons the Allies Learned in Sicily

U. S. soldiers on par with British and both outrank Germans in test of battle.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 19. Delayed—The Allies have learned six outstanding lessons in the successful campaign in Sicily. They are:

1. That despite their short experience in actual combat, the United States most seasoned troops in this theater of the war can be accounted now in the same class of military effectiveness as the war-wise British;

2. That both can be considered superior in morale and equipment to German troops;

3. That this reassuring state of affairs has been reached by the development of unprecedentedly close co-operation among the three fighting services of the United States and Britain, coupled with free flow along the supply channels between some factories and the front line;

Tactical Surprise

4. That tactical surprise can be achieved and exploited in circumstances where strategic surprise scarcely could be hoped for;

5. That established military doctrines carefully formulated in time of peace are sound provided they are translated into terms of modern equipment, with emphasis on particular considerations relating to amphibian operations, at which the Americans and British now are the greatest specialists ever known;

6. That high-speed results can be attained from the intricate advance planning necessary for such operations but that the scope of these plans necessarily makes amphibious operations highly inflexible.

Axis Losses Eight Times Allies'

In the Sicilian campaign, provisionally estimated to have cost the Americans and British about 25,000 killed, wounded, or missing for the whole operation, Axis losses, excluding those in the last week of fighting, exceeded 167,000 killed, wounded, or captured. Of these, 135,000 are prisoners. The final count is expected to show the over-all casualties ratio around one to eight in favor of the Allies.

Up to Aug. 10, 260 tanks and 502 guns were destroyed or captured,

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Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Air View of Salamaua Battle Zone

This annotated aerial photo, prepared by photo interpretation officers for the guidance of United States bombing planes, presents the area where United States and Australian troops are driving toward the town of Salamaua, New Guinea, on the neck of land in left foreground. To the right and above the town is Salamaua airdrome. This view of the north coast of New Guinea, looking southeast, shows Nassau Bay (top center), 13 airline miles from Salamaua, point of United States infantry landing. The Allied advance has reached the Francisco River (broken line) where the Japanese have a defensive position. Note mountainous terrain. Capture of Salamaua would give the Allies an advanced air base for operations against Japanese-held islands to the north.

Russian armies advance toward Lebedin in new Ukraine drive; Italy still under fire.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Kiska has been occupied by American and Canadian troops without opposition, the Navy Department announced today.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur reported a brilliant victory in New Guinea driving the Japanese to the very outskirts of Salamaua, their main base on the island.

And the Russians are scoring fresh successes north of Kharkov, with profound effect on Allied lines of strategy, now being formulated at Quebec.

The Navy, in announcing the recapture of the Aleutian keypoint taken early in the war by the Japanese, said that heavy ship and plane bombardments presumably had blasted the Nipponese from the isle.

It has become clear, from the manner in which the Russians have started a new Ukraine push to Lebeden, 100 miles northwest of Kharkov, threatening Nazi communications between Bryansk and Kiev, that they have powerful reserves. The new advance has come just as the Germans had rushed up reinforcements to slow the moves against Kharkov and Bryansk. If Russia proves to have strong reserves, they are likely to be in a position to make the present campaign a final one, so far as the Wehrmacht is concerned. Much turns on whether the Anglo-American forces are prepared to make a diversionary move in the West in an effort to make it final.

Russia, at all events, appears to be ready to make the supreme effort with its reserves now, rather than wait for a winter or spring campaign to complete the work. Despite the Nazi reinforcements, high pressure is being kept up against Bryansk and Kharkov. At the latter city, the German defenders are reported to have been surrounded except for a 13-mile escape corridor to the south, with one available railway line.

Some 75 miles northwest of Bryansk, around Spas Demensk, another Russian force was striking for the main German base of Smolensk, 60 miles to the west.

In New Guinea, after a week's stubborn jungle fighting for the main Japanese air strip, south of the Salamaua base, Japanese defenses have been broken and the enemy is in retreat. Whether he will still attempt to hold the airfield or retire within the last defenses of Salamaua itself was not made clear. It was obvious, however, that the key base, which the Japanese have held since January, 1942, was in process of being rewon by General MacArthur's determined American and Australian jungle fighters.

In Italy, preparation for bigger events seemed to be on the way. American naval units and Allied airmen generally continued to bomb and shell points on the mainland, while residents of Calabria were urged over the air to sabotage German installations and communications.

A mild sensation was caused when German airmen were discovered to be meeting Allied formations over France and Germany in Flying Fortresses that had been captured.

Quebec Parley Plans to Boost Aid to Soviet

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 21—Substantially increased military air to the Soviet Union to back up the Red Army's continued offensive on the Eastern Front was indicated today as one of the major objectives of the Roosevelt-Churchill war council.

There is every reason to believe that dispatch of such aid on a scale not heretofore attained by the joint supply efforts of the United States, Britain, and Canada will be one of the first results of the decisions of high strategy now being taken.

Negotiations Under Way

Concrete steps, it is learned, already have been initiated in Washington, London, and Ottawa.

They provide an upward, immediate revision of the third Russian protocol governing the flow of Lend-Lease material from the Allied arsenal.

Negotiations have reached an advanced stage and are due to be ratified before the conclusion of the present conference.

They envisage a greater release of heavy attack weapons at a time when it is felt certain the Soviet Union can use them to the most decisive advantage.

The prospect now is that this third and enlarged protocol will be signed by representatives of the three Anglo-American-Canadian powers on the one hand, and Rus-

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Battle of the Aleutians: How Japan Was Ousted

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

ADAK, Alaska, Aug. 12. Delayed—To describe the Battle of the Aleutians as a "war of movement" necessitates a special use of the phrase.

So far, the moves from island to island have been made entirely on United States soil. Even the fighting in the North Pacific has been a matter of recovery rather than invasion on the part of the United States.

The movement has been going on for a year, has covered about a thousand miles. There have been few lightning dashes. Progress has been measured by steady completion of a broad tactical plan.

Important objectives of the plan were:

1. To make this island chain and the northern mainland impregnable.

2. To clear the North Pacific for United Nations shipping.

3. To drive the Japanese invaders from U. S. soil.

4. To prepare the northernmost of the three offensive thrusts now being aimed at Japan.

Steps to New Fronts

Such a job has involved movement not only of men and matériel but of operational bases themselves. Bases which a few months ago were advance outposts are today way stations and supply depots, steppingstones to new fronts.

The first move in the Aleutians was made by the Japanese when they attempted to approach Dutch Harbor on June 3 and 4 of last year. That move was checkmated by land-based planes operating from Umnak, where a field had been rushed to completion unbeknown to enemy intelligence. Failing in their Dutch Harbor attack, the Japanese withdrew to Kiska

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'Tax-Induced' Purchase Plan Proposed as War Bond Aid

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—A Congressional proposal to wipe out possibly $40,000,000,000 of America's inflationary purchasing power by the unique device of "tax-induced" War Bond purchases will shortly be placed before Fred M. Vinson, War Stabilization Director.

The plan, drawn up by a high-ranking Congressional tax specialist who does not always see eye to eye with the Treasury, proposes to double the Treasury's bond sales, build up individual and corporate postwar reserves, come close to financing the war by "pay as you go"—or rather "borrow as you go"—and ease the threat of inflation, all at one swoop.

The Capital tax authority, who asked that his name be withheld for the present, will offer the program to Congress, when it returns, as a substitute for the Administration's more orthodox plan to raise $12,000,000,000 which is now taking form at the Treasury, and as an alternative to "enforced savings" proposals now under consideration.

Procedure Outlined

The heart of the revolutionary plan is this: Individuals and corporations would be allowed to deduct from their income tax all War Bond purchases up to 15 per cent of their taxable income—provided that the amount of the deduction be immediately invested in War Bonds when the income tax return is sent in and the deduction taken. The effect would be that the tax-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Meeting of Hoare and Franco Surrounded by Significance

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, met with Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday before coming home to report to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The conference was viewed in London principally as a move to get a clearer picture of Spain's latest attitude on current questions.

The London Evening News said that "one thing we shall demand of him [General Franco] is that Spain shall at least exhibit complete and careful neutrality from now on and not harbor any Axis 'war criminals.' "And we are in a position at last to make these demands," it added.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 21—The visit of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, to Generalissimo Francisco Franco is underlined both in London and Madrid press circles as an event of outstanding importance.

This estimate appears fully justified by latest reports that most Spanish Cabinet Ministers have been summoned from Madrid to confer with the Caudillo.

Little concrete information is available here concerning the subjects discussed, but it is clear Sir Samuel would not make this special visit to Pazo de Meiras, General Franco's summer residence near Corunna, just now unless important issues were involved.

In Madrid diplomatic circles stated the talks concerned recent developments in the Mediterranean and that General Franco would be informed regarding the United Nations' plans in regions where Spain's vital interests are concerned.

It has also been noted that Gen. Louis M. Orgaz, High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, and Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana recently met.

Axis Peace Maneuvers?

It is natural also that certain circles should see in this meeting new possibilities for discussion of peace proposals from Italy and Germany. In the past few weeks there have been many "angels of peace in mysterious garbs" floating around neutral Capitals.

Yet it is not believed that Sir Samuel has taken a special airplane trip in the middle of the hot Spanish summer in order to discuss something which is as nebulous as the possibility of a peace offer at the very moment when the Allies are beginning to enjoy the first advantages of military success. There would be no need to summon the Spanish Cabinet to act as a peace broker.

The probability is that the war has now reached a stage that has obvious consequences for Spain. It has presumably become necessary for the United Nations to have an understanding regarding Spain's future course. This is now possible since the United Nations speak with an authoritative voice backed by control of the Mediterranean.

The change has shown itself in

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Tacks Collector Pays Own Way

General Electric

This Machine Keeps Its Job Through Pull

Besides contributing to war production by saving workers' automobile tires from tacks, nails, and other pieces of metal, a new magnetic scrap pick-up built almost entirely of scrap metal makes the rounds of General Electric's parking fields and yards at Schenectady, N. Y., each Sunday and collects scrap for the war effort. In six Sundays more than 6,000 pounds of metal were picked up. The magnet is powerful enough to lift a manhole cover.

Kiska:

Allies Take Island Without Opposition

In reporting the Aleutian victory the Navy said landings on the narrow beaches of the rocky island were made on Aug. 15 and "no Japanese were found."

Indications were, the Navy said, that the Japanese only recently had fled from their positions labo-

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Big Increase in Women Taking Bay State Jobs

Twice as many women are being placed in jobs in Massachusetts this year as last, the United States Employment Service reported in Boston today. Most of them are coming from homes to go on the production lines of war industry.

Thus far this year 66,914 women have been located in jobs, compared with 32,849 for the corresponding period of last year. This month the employment service expects to beat last year's total of 76,144.

As for both men and women, employment is also outrunning all records. Here again last year's high mark will be passed this month. The total of men and women placed in jobs last year amounted 167,035. The close of July this year saw 149,246 placed.

These peaks far surpass anything of the past. In 1941 the placements stood at 104,985 and in 1940 at 52,849.

For every two women employed in the Commonwealth in July of last year there are now three employed, it is estimated by officials of the Government Employment Service.

They base these figures on a recent survey the Service made showing 225,216 women workers in 606 of the major plants engaged largely on war work. A year ago there were 151,139. The increase during the year was 51 per cent.

Women made up 35 per cent of the total of 638,727 workers, men and women, in the 606 plants. This is higher than the national proportion, which stood at 31 per cent in May this year and 26 per cent in May of 1942.

However, for years Massachusetts has shown a higher proportion of women in industry than many other states because of the many going into textile mills and shoe factories of the Commonwealth. Also the high proportion in these major plants is larger than for the industry of the State as a whole, since many of the other and less essential plants employ fewer women.

Although women in the 606 plants were increasing last year at the rate of 35 per cent, the men workers increased only 7.6 per cent.

In Great Britain the women workers comprised a third of the labor force in February of this year, according to the latest figures of the Employment Service. The last figures for Germany in 1942 showed 42 per cent of the work force women, and an estimate from Russia last year placed women workers at 50 to 75 per cent of the total of the employed.

"The biggest part of the women now going into industry in Massachusetts are new additions to the labor market," an official of the United States Employment Service commented. "They also include girls coming of age and some who have previously been employed and are returning to industry. A proportion also come from less essential industries, who are transferring to war jobs.

"The women are staying in industry, while many of the men are being pulled out by the draft.

"The largest share of the men being placed in jobs are transferring from less essential industry. There are also a number of boys of 16 and 17 years going into war work.

"Hirings of both men and women stand at their peak in the history of Massachusetts."

The record of placements in jobs by the Federal employment service for this year to date shows the following:

Month	Total placements	P.C. increase over 1942	Women placed	P.C. increase over 1942 of women	Percentage proportion of women to total
Jan.	19,849	131	9,700	163	49
Feb.	20,390	139	9,243	132	45
March	21,427	93	9,483	96	44
April	17,886	53	8,168	61	46
May	20,806	94	9,327	81	45
June	23,995	101	10,295	106	44
July	26,003	111	11,619	110	43
T'l to date	149,346	109	66,914	104	45

60 Million Jars Of Canned Food Due From Gardens

A minimum of 60,000,000 jars of fresh fruits and vegetables will be canned by Massachusetts housewives this year for food reserves for the coming winter.

This estimate, coming after a city and state-wide survey to determine the food outlook, was made yesterday by Willard A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts State Victory Garden Committee, and Ernest Hoftyzer, chairman of the Boston committee.

"This is a conservative estimate of the produce that will be preserved from the harvests of more than 400,000 family Victory Gardens, and the operations of 85 community canning kitchens throughout the State," they said in a joint statement.

Begin Soon To Put Back Soil Fertility

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As each final planting of vegetables is harvested and the ground cleared, the thrifty and patriotic gardener begins operations that will build up the soil for another year. This is done by digging in manure, compost, or cover crops. It is important not to let the land lie neglected to result in erosion or grow up to seed-bearing weeds.

Manure is the best treatment, but often difficult to get. It makes the soil more fertile and at the same time improves its general condition. Turn over the earth then apply a layer of manure or of manure mixed with hay or straw to the depth of four or five inches. Frost action, snows and rains will do their work. In the spring dig it under, mixing well.

Lacking manure, elements needed by your plants next year can be returned to the garden in the form of humus through digging in compost, providing that you have a compost pile ripe enough. Purchasable materials such as peat moss, dried cow manure, or muck can be used also, but, of course, represent an expensive method.

The cover-crop or green manure is planted for the sole reason of turning under. Certain kinds, the legumes, are rich in nitrogen—a property available only in limited quantities in wartime fertilizers. Most of these, however, should be planted earlier—cow-peas, soy beans, crimson clover,—and in most cases dug under in September. Only the large garden can make use of the long-season cover-crop method. For most of us, the cover-crop is rye, or rye plus winter vetch. Planted in vacated sections of the garden now or up to colder weather, it makes some growth before winter and is turned over in the spring before it reaches six or eight inches in height.

Other winter cover-crops that can be planted from now on are mustard, turnips, and dwarf Essex rape. These, however, must be spaded in early next spring or they give out an offensive odor. They decay during the winter.

Before sowing a cover-crop apply sheep manure or an organic fertilizer and rake it in. Let it mellow a few days then sow the cover-crop, either in rows or broadcast, and rake gently in. If you can do both of these operations just before a rain you are that much ahead.

Building up the soil after harvesting is like returning to the bank money to build up your account after heavy withdrawals. Aside from the fact that it is good citizenship even in vacant-lot gardens to do this, is the further fact that there is every indication that Victory Gardens will be needed in 1944.

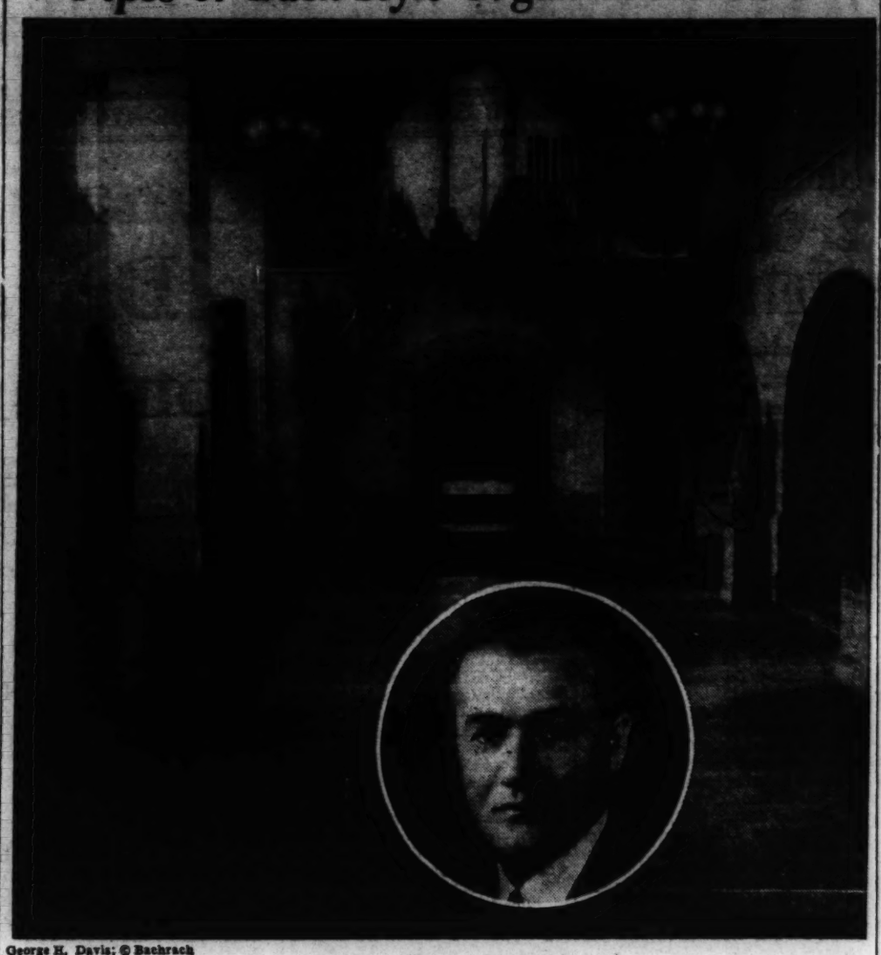
Now that the season for Victory Garden Harvest Shows is nearly here, and with it the chance to look back and measure the summer's achievements, you might be interested in seeing how well your Victory Garden measures up to a set standard. Here is a score card prepared by the National Victory Garden Institute. The maximum is 100 points. Get out a strictly honest pencil and grade your plot. Can it pass its examination?

	Pts.
Garden Plan	40
(a) Arrangement of tall and short crops	10
(b) Correct planting distances	10
(c) Selection of vegetables for variety and for food value	10
(d) Ingenuity in intercropping, succession cropping, and use of space	10
Cultural Excellence	40
(a) Vigor and yield	20
(b) Freedom from weeds	10
(c) Freedom from insects and diseases	10
Adequacy to Meet Family Needs	20
Total	100

Dandelions Harvested

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 21 (AP)—Nearly a ton of rubber bearing Russian dandelion roots have been harvested at the University of Vermont agricultural experiment station and will be shipped to the United States regional research laboratory at Philadelphia. Prof. Paul R. Miller said the roots represented the second half of a half-acre planting of taraxacum-koksaghyz, the Russian dandelion which thrives in this climate and contains latex.

Pipes of Bach-Style Organ at Harvard



George H. Davis; © Bachrach

E. Power Biggs, Organist

Designed and built along modern lines but after the mode and spirit of Johann Sebastian Bach's period is this baroque organ at the Germanic Museum of Harvard, recitals on which are on the radio every Sunday at 9:15 a. m. over WEEI and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The instrument is shown with its protective case off and the ranks of pipes disclosed. Inset—E. Power Biggs, organist, who plays the instrument.

Bach Tone and Touch of Biggs Make Harvard's Organ Unique

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It would please, rather than surprise, E. Power Biggs if the announcer should say that it is Johann Sebastian Bach who radiocasts every Sunday over Station WEEI and a nation-wide radio network.

For when Mr. Biggs sits at the console of the baroque organ in the Germanic Museum of Harvard University at 9:15 a. m. on Sundays over the Columbia Broadcasting System, radio listeners know that this program has tried to capture the authentic feeling and atmosphere of Bach as nearly as hands may design, build, and play it.

In fact, Mr. Biggs believes that the great German master of the early eighteenth century might feel at home if he walked into the Museum, went upstairs to the organ loft and sat down before the organ keyboard. For the instrument is virtually a copy of the organ at Weimar where Bach achieved fame as a performer. The setting is traditional German architecture.

There are exceptions, however, to this picture, Mr. Biggs pointed out. Bach never had the electric blowers or the electric action which modern organists enjoy nor did he have the ability automatically to change stop registrations during the course of performing a composition.

Yet the modern instrument here, designed and built by G. Donald Harrison, President of Aeolian-Skinner Organ Company, Inc., of Boston, adheres faithfully to the organ voices of Bach's time and even the low wind pressure typical of the period when organs were pumped by hand.

Even as Bach had influences in his music that today are considered "modern," so the instrument under Mr. Power's capable playing has shown an ability to sound modern music very well.

Mr. Biggs recounted that he has played virtually every note of organ music that the elder Bach ever wrote, and has discovered organ works of classical composers that have long lain dormant.

Feature Performances Coming

Currently Mr. Biggs is featuring four modern works that have been contributed by four American composers featuring the organ or a combination of instruments with the organ. On Sunday, Aug. 29, for instance, Mr. Biggs will present the first performance of Howard Hanson's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, and on Sept. 26 is scheduled to present the first performance of Roy Harris's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra.

The modern series began with the first performance of Walter Piston's Prelude and Allegro for Organ and Orchestra, on Aug. 8. The first complete rehearsal performance of Sowerby's "Poem" for Violin and Organ, with Wolfe Wolfinson of the Stradivarius Quartet as soloist, was heard by this correspondent prior to its first world performance on Aug. 15.

That notable patroness of chamber music, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, has made it possible to obtain the support of Arthur Fiedler and his Sinfonietta for the presentation of works for organ and orchestra, various local choral groups, and soloists. The Music Department of Harvard, headed by Mr. Piston, has also given its support to the project.

May Repeat All-Bach Programs

Mr. Biggs is unstinting in his praise of the Columbia network for lending its support to the series which admittedly does not play down whatsoever to any musical taste. Despite this Mr. Biggs disclosed that he has had letters, and highly intelligent ones, too, from listeners on the West Coast who regularly tune in at 6:15 a. m., Pacific Time, to hear the program. He said the program enjoys a great popularity in Salt Lake City, Utah, where organ and choral music are very much a part of the local scene and hence appreciated.

As we left with the music of the Bach Toccata and Fugue in D minor ringing in our ears, which Mr. Biggs graciously consented to play for us, he confided that he is thinking very seriously of repeating some of the series of all-Bach recitals that have been heard in his concert repertoire for radio listeners.

They'll Know in 2044 Even About Coupons

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 21

Our great-great-grandchildren will know what we suffered.

The American Antiquarian Society has begun the collection of complete sets of forms used in the War Price and Rationing program.

The material, termed by Clarence E. Brigham, Director, "of much historical value," will go into the research files along with broadsides from the Revolution and the Civil War.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperatures today and tonight; gentle winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Moderate temperatures today and tonight; light showers beginning late this afternoon and evening.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate temperatures today and tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Moderate temperatures today and tonight; scattered showers beginning late tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:36 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:06 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 3:33 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 4:06 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Baby Carriage Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The production schedule for baby carriages, strollers, walkers, and sulkies for the third quarter of 1943 was increased by the War Production Board. The revised schedule permits production of 349,000 baby carriages and 344,700 baby strollers, walkers and sulkies during the quarter, an increase of 59,378 and 79,300 respectively.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Legislative Group's Job In Food Appears Difficult

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A study of the entire emergency situation relative to the production, rationing, transportation, and distribution of food, fuel and other commodities now being carried on by a special Massachusetts Legislative Recess Committee may display how effective, or possibly ineffective, a state group can be when Federal rules and regulations are involved.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that such a Committee, which may challenge Federal powers, should be formed in the Bay State where rugged individualism and state rights have been familiar and frequently used terms.

There is, however, in the opinion of some observers, a belief that the extra amount of foodstuffs that the Committee will be successful in bringing to the State could be put in an egg cup and that the added fuel could be contained in a thimble.

To date the Committee has concerned itself primarily with the food problem and the shortages which many believe the winter will bring. Last week at the State House, and this week at Amherst, the members heard representatives of agriculture, the poultry raiser, and the dairy industry cry for relief for their particular groups.

Effects of Vacillation

But the price ceilings and regulations which affect those industries today may be wiped out or changed tomorrow. While the legislators are weighing the statements they hear from harassed farmers or their agents, the Office of Price Administration may be issuing new directives which will change the problem.

When the formation of the Committee was discussed by the Legislature there was talk of "placing the blame for bungling," ending "discrimination against New England" and "finding out who is to blame for our plight."

Many Boston legislators, some of them Democrats, spoke for the Committee, with the plight of some of their cold constituents who heat their homes with kerosene very much in mind.

As one legislator told this writer, "The voters were asking us to do something to prevent their being cold another winter. As you know, there isn't much we can do but if we can point to a Committee making a study of the problems it helps to quiet them down."

When the Committee was finally established it was comprised of five Republicans and two Democrats and one of the latter is considered a Republican by members of the Party on whose ticket he was elected.

Has Advisory Panel

In addition, an advisory panel was named by the Committee to sit with them. This panel, which was comprised of men said to have a knowledge of agricultural problems, was made up of five Republicans. Democratic legislators whose districts were hardest hit during last winter's kerosene shortage found no place on the Committee.

This raises the report in some quarters that the Committee's main function is to keep certain prominent Republicans with political ambitions before the public during the off-session months.

One critic of the Committee, who had no political ax to grind, pointed out that the logical place to begin a study of the rationing situation was at the local OPA office. Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director, reports that the Committee has made no inquiries at his office, either as a group or as individual members.

Under terms of the legislation which established the Committee and provided $20,000 for the study, the body would report to the General Court from time to time and not later than the first Wednesday in January, 1945, when the General Court meets again in regular session. Unless a special session is called, the findings of the Committee, therefore, will not be acted upon until 1945, when, many believe, the present crisis will be ended.

John Bond

OPA to Halt Cars in Checkup

Continued from Page 1

tem, Mr. Bresnahan and Commissioner John F. Stokes, State Police head, issued the following warning:

"In order that there may be stricter enforcement of the ban against pleasure driving, which is required because of a diminution of gasoline reserves in the Eastern area, all members of the State Police and all local police establishments are requested to cooperate fully with inspectors from the OPA."

It is possible that the drive may get under way in some communities tonight, as local police, for the first time, indicated united support for the campaign against pleasure driving. Mr. Bresnhan intimated that the co-ordinated drive would extend only "over the current week end." But the momentum attained over the week end appeared certain to carry the drive for several days into the next week in many localities.

One of the leading reasons for the drive is a disturbing letdown in the efforts of motorists to observe the pleasure driving ban due to official predictions that the ban would be lifted shortly. These predictions were held in authoritative circles to have misled motorists into thinking that gasoline was becoming plentiful at a time when storage tanks were actually at a new low ebb.

Forecasts that the pleasure driving ban be lifted still are based on the promise of increasing supplies, rather than upon an actual increase in local shipments. Hence, the increasing tendency of motorists to take to the highways for pleasure is endangering the prospects of lifting the ban, it was pointed out.

On this basis, Mr. Bresnahan is expecting the whole-hearted cooperation of individual motorists as well as police agencies in realizing the hope for more plentiful gasoline supplies.

Why there should be a sudden dearth in gasoline supplies at a time when authorities had been increasingly optimistic over a period of weeks was not quite clear to Ellsworth Harding, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, today.

He hoped the sudden emergency was the result of increasing military demands in Europe rather than "a holding back of gasoline supplies by western distributors for contemplated higher prices."

Meanwhile, a protest against what many oil men believe has been unfair treatment of the East Coast in the distribution of the country's petroleum supply was voiced by Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association.

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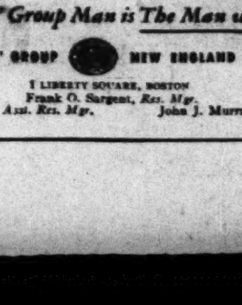

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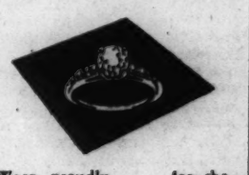

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BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 136 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-5)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 970 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-5)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 146 Broadway, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Cor. Dore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-5)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 50 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP	First Church, 159 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 15 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Racial Issues in Hawaii Stirred by Unions' Drive

The relations of Japanese and Americans in Hawaii have gone through several phases since the assault on Pearl Harbor. The latest development is an upsurge of renewed tension. The second of two articles on this situation follows.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Unionization of labor—still anathema to most employers here—has perhaps done more to disturb Hawaii's traditional attitude of paternal tolerance than any other one factor.

Despite martial law and military surveillance focused on their activities, labor organizers have been busy since the start of the war and relatively unrestricted. Their organizing program has embraced several fields of employment, from which their recruits have been preponderantly Japanese. The enthusiasm with which Hawaiian workers of Japanese descent are responding to the organizers' appeal has disturbed morale groups and civilian leaders, who feel that if the Japanese move too boldly and too swiftly in this direction, some serious racial antagonisms may develop. There is some evidence to support this view.

Criticism of Japanese "cockiness" and "independence" has been heard with increasing frequency since the transportation slowdown involving 500 Honolulu bus drivers, 65 per cent of whom were of Japanese ancestry.

Operational Disputes

This slowdown, the first serious work stoppage in Hawaii since the start of the war, resulted from a disagreement between the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Local 1,173. The Company and union failed to agree on modification of operational rules.

To protest the company's attitude and to demonstrate its own point of view, the union ordered strict observance of every rule in the manual, even regulations long outdated by heavy wartime traffic in Honolulu.

This maneuver snarled traffic for two days, but won some concessions from the Company. It also won for the Japanese drivers some bitter complaints and criticism from a busy, inconvenienced public.

Actually, though they represent a majority of the union membership, drivers of Japanese ancestry were not represented by members of their own race on the Executive Board and had no direct influence on the union's decision or strategy.

Critics Seize Opportunity

But critics of the Japanese immediately seized this demonstration as an example and a warning of what could be expected, especially if they are permitted as they are now to occupy important jobs in such vital activities as the city's transportation system.

Criticism has not been silenced by arguments that no racial issues were involved in this dispute. Labor leaders and friends of the Japanese have pointed out that as "good American union members" they had no alternative but to support the action taken by their fellow workers. If they had refused to obey the slowdown instructions by the union, they would have been labeled as antiunion, which to the labor group is synonymous with being anti-American.

A medium point of view is that in this instance, union leaders in Honolulu should have given more careful study to the racial factor and should have anticipated that loss of good will by the Japanese drivers might exceed material advantages gained by the union.

Another example of the effect of unionism in Hawaii upon race relations is seen in current efforts to organize trucking and transportation concerns. A young citizen of Japanese descent is directing these organizing efforts for the Teamsters' Union and already has encountered strong racial antagonism.

No Negotiation With Japanese

One employer, with a brother interned in Manila, paid off his drivers and prepared to sell his trucks rather than negotiate with this trucking union headed by a person of Japanese ancestry. The union countered by filing charges with the National Labor Relations Board. These charges now are pending.

As it operates in Hawaii, the NLRB makes no racial distinction. Its services are available to all bona-fide unions regardless of their racial composition. Thus employees of Japanese extraction have access to the same Federal protection and assistance as are available to unions on the mainland.

One of the strongest labor organizations in Hawaii is the Honolulu local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This organization also is headed by a man of Japanese ancestry, and membership is composed largely of stevedores of Japanese ancestry. The union holds collective bargaining agreements with the three principal employers of waterfront labor in Honolulu. Its members load and unload most of the ships passing through this port. Japanese are restricted from handling certain types of war cargoes, such as dynamite and other explosives, but even with these limitations they have discharged a large percentage of war cargoes that have been poured into Honolulu and been used ultimately to strengthen the defenses of this Territory. To the credit of the Japanese stevedores, it may be said that their performance is good, their percentage of absenteeism lower than any other racial group.

Pay Boost for Dairy Labor

Still another labor organization of expanding influence in these islands is the Dairy Workers Union, also composed largely of members of Japanese descent. The union has succeeded in gaining substantial wage increases for dairy workers and milk-route drivers. One contract gave drivers increases amounting to 70 per cent. (Hawaii has been held to be exempt from application of the so-called Little Steel formula limiting wage increases to 15 per cent.) The accomplishments of this one organization have tended to increase the prestige of unions and to win many new converts.

Most of the unions active among workers of Japanese ancestry are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, which is operating in Hawaii with a much more liberal racial policy than applies to its organizing and recruiting program on the mainland. Here in the Territory the A. F. of L. has taken the position that if unionism is to make any headway at all membership must be open to the citizen Japanese; membership is not available to aliens.

As on the mainland, the manpower shortage in Hawaii has caused upward revision of wage scales in numerous instances without benefit of collective bargaining. This trend is tending gradually to eliminate or at least modify the dual standards under which Oriental labor in Hawaii has received less pay than Caucasian labor.

In many instances the income in Japanese families with several working children is twice or three times what it was before the war. Many of the Japanese are employed on Federal projects. Their money comes from the United States, not from the pay windows of Hawaii's major industries. The origin of their pay check, together with its generous proportions, gives the Japanese a new sense of independence which may be reflected in his attitude toward his fellow citizens. Although his prosperity is only temporary, his changing attitude may be more permanent and may determine his willingness or reluctance to return to old controls and old wage scales after the war boom is over.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"I Tried Pruning Shears in 1918"

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

"I'm From Missouri, You Gotta Show Me!"

Fair Pay to Bolivian Miners Tied to Raise in Tin Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Hopeful attention is directed today to Washington's Office of Economic Warfare, where negotiations on tin prices with Bolivia are under way, and to Bolivia's Congress, now in session, for answer to a question momentous to social and labor progress in the Western Hemisphere.

Will or will not the plight of Bolivia's tin miners be remedied pursuant to the recommendations of the impartial, high-caliber Bolivian-United States Commission which recently investigated labor conditions in the mines? Will Bolivia and the United States take the steps advised by the Commission?

Labor groups are accusing Simon Patino, Mauricio Hochschild, and their associated Bolivian tin owners of seeking to block improvement in the miner's lot unless full expenses of the rehabilitation come out of higher tin prices charged to the United States.

Sources close to the Department of State declare, however, that while the moment for reforms to be initiated may not be at hand, the opportunity has by no means passed by. The Bolivian Congress, upon which rests responsibility for legal reforms affecting the miners, has been meeting for only a week and it is too early to expect action from it. Bolivia's President, Enrique Penaranda, promised while in the United States that the Commission's recommendations would be effectuated as speedily as possible.

Negotiating on Price

Meanwhile the United States Office of Economic Warfare, now under direction of the State Department, is negotiating with the Bolivian mine owners on the annual tin price, and there is every expectation that the present price will not be increased unless the owners agree that some portion of the increase per pound be devoted directly to human rehabilitation at the mines.

Interest in the question has been intensified as the International Labor Office took a hand by publishing the Bolivian-United States Commission's careful report with a foreword by the Acting I. L. O. Director, Edward J. Phelan, in which he strongly declares:

"The recommendations are among the most striking manifestations of a new social conscience, transcending frontiers. . . . It would be difficult to supply a clearer illustration of the meaning of the principle laid down in Article V of the Atlantic Charter—"fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

The Commission, its American delegation chairmanned by Calvert Magruder, U. S. Circuit Court Judge at Boston, and including industrial and labor representatives, investigated labor conditions in the Bolivian mines following a suppression of strikes by troops who killed a variously estimated number of miners and wounded many more.

Poor Working Conditions

It was found that in mines producing metals crucial to the United Nations war effort, workers, mostly native Indians, were living in miserable hovels on a bare subsistence wage in conditions almost feudal; that 8 to 9 per cent annually were incapacitated permanently by occupational diseases; that child labor was flagrantly employed.

The Commission's recommendations, purely advisory, suggested first of all that Bolivian labor laws be modernized so as to guarantee labor's right to organize and so as to provide social security measures. These legal reforms are now awaiting action by the Bolivian Congress.

Secondly, the Commission recommended outside assistance—i. e., by the United States—in the way of technical aid, training of safety engineers and sanitation experts, and health improvements. It was suggested that young Bolivians be brought to the United States, even as students are exchanged, for instruction as mine safety officials and in living improvements. This will require some financial assistance from some source.

No Large Fund Needed

"Globaloney" critics of Vice-President Wallace have objected strongly to American "waste of money helping Bolivian tin miners." As seen in quarters here concerned with Latin American relations, the prospect is that actual monetary expenditures would be small, while the dividends in mental and physical rehabilitation, inter-American good will and precedents set for future rises in Latin American standards of living would be great.

American tin contracts with Bolivian owners, entered into after Pearl Harbor, call for renegotiation of prices each year. Currently the Patino and Hochschild interests are seeking an increase of from 60 to 70 cents a pound. It is not inconceivable that United States representatives, their tin stockpile situation considerably improved, might agree to pay, say, 63 cents a pound with the proviso that the increase go to financing recommended improvement in the lot of the miners.

Not overlooked by the investigating commission was the fact that profits from the war-swollen trade in tin are only indirectly trickling into the hands of the Bolivian Indians, the report declaring: "The best assurance that the workers will receive a fair deal is a well-organized labor movement under responsible leadership."

Truman Group-Air Officials Tell Wright Plant to Produce

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Truman War Plant Investigating Committee and the Army Air Forces told the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in effect yesterday to get into quality and quantity production at its huge plant in near-by Lockland or the Army would take over the factory.

After a three-hour public hearing in which company officials testified present production was one sixth of that before the Truman Senate Committee made its first report last month, and one twelfth of capacity, Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri told a press conference:

"The Lockland plant is one of the most perfectly tooled in the country, but it is also one of the worst managed we have found. The essence of the situation is this: There must be improvement of management or the Army will take it over."

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, testified at the hearing that such a step had been considered when production difficulties first developed, but that it was considered too drastic at the time.

Hugh Fulton, committee counsel, asked the General if the Army position was that it expected to get good management at Lockland or the present management must get out. General Echols said that was correct, but added that no deadline had been set. Senator Truman said the company would "get reasonable time" to improve production.

Rev. H. H. Riggs

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Word was received here from Jerusalem that the Rev. Henry Harrison Riggs, missionary and executive secretary of the Near East Christian Council since 1902, had passed on.

Born in Sivas, Turkey, of missionary parents the Rev. Mr. Riggs taught at Anatolia College in Turkey and served as President of Euphrates College, Turkey. Later he did relief and rescue work in Armenia, Constantinople, and Beirut, Syria. Recently he was on the staff of the Near East School of Theology.

Argentina Prepares to Burn 2,000,000 Tons of Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—While the United States and Great Britain are building up food stocks to cater for a liberated but hungry Europe, Argentina has decided to burn 2,000,000 tons of wheat as fuel.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Buenos Aires authorized the Grain Regulating Board to sell the Yaciomientas Petrolificas Fiscales, (state oil company) this vast quantity of wheat for delivery by Dec. 31. An additional 500,000 tons is to be sold by the board as cattle fodder.

The official explanation was that it is "old wheat" and its burning as fuel "offers the only solution of the problem created by the shortage of fuel throughout the country."

With the burning of the wheat and other depletions, stocks of this cereal have been reduced from 11,000,000 to less than 4,000,000 tons within one year. Available stocks of linseed have been reduced to little over 1,000,000 tons, linseed oil now being mixed to the proportion of 20 per cent with fuel and diesel oil, while part of the seed will be required for the new harvest. Exports have been restricted, and it is anticipated that linseed reserve stocks soon will be exhausted. The corn (maize) surplus has been used up, principally for fuel.

Surprise Abroad

Depletion of these cereal stocks, with the latest Buenos Aires decisions, has caused surprise—even some consternation—in United Nations circles. Argentina, however, claims that, with the prospect of a normal harvest in January and February, stocks again will reach a quantity allowing the country to provide substantial amounts for Europe, if required.

It is pointed out that, apart from shipments to South American countries, especially Brazil, and to Spain, large-scale exports of Argentine wheat have ceased. Therefore, it is comparatively easy to accumulate a "few million tons" when the humanitarian demand arises.

It would be necessary, it is argued, for Argentina to be provided with foreign liquid fuel to avoid continued burning of grain.

Regardless of whether it may break with the Axis or not, Argentina, reports state, relies on its role as a food producer for a liberated Europe to recover prestige lost through its lone South American neutrality during this war.

Ready for Emergency

Argentine agricultural experts, it was stated, plan to meet an emergency, apart from the calculated demand for food products, in case of a rapid recovery of Axis-held lands, including Italy, and if North American crops happen to suffer from adverse climatic factors. Argentines never expect any great climatic interference with their crops. A drought only occasionally affects the pastoral industry.

Argentines admit that wheat comes first in their possibilities of assistance, but, for political reasons, they are not disposed to accept a foreign estimate of their productive capacity. They resent having been left aside in the recent Food Conference and in relief and rehabilitation planning by the Allied nations. They are inconsistent, however, because they insist they do not wish to appear unneutral.

Spokesmen reflecting the thoughts of the Ramirez Government proclaim that Argentina will rise to its responsibilities in the immediate postwar era and be true to its humanitarian traditions.

United Nations experts have indicated that Argentina's brightest hope, following wheat, is in increased exports of edible vegetable oils, which will be urgently demanded in re-occupied Europe.

Argentines believe they could send more meat overseas, but foreign expert opinions do not agree entirely on this point. Certainly beef shipments seem to have reached their highest mark. There is even a downward tendency, but it is felt that more mutton, lamb, and pork could be dispatched. These exports have been increasing lately but not to more than make up for the beef decline.

Argentina is safeguarding its herds, as the British demands have been pressing at times. Cattle breeders recently assembled in Buenos Aires claimed that fixed prices according to weight favored the slaughtering of the lighter type of animal. This, they said, had resulted in the loss to the country of more than 150 pounds a head in export. This extra amount would have been obtained by fattening steers for an additional four months, they claimed. Seeing that 1,200,000 steers are slaughtered annually for export, this represents a loss of nearly 80,000 tons of beef per annum.

Knox Revamps Navy Air Arm To Increase Combat Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Steps to make the naval air arm even harder hitting have been disclosed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, while a returned admiral reported that in the Pacific Japanese aircraft-carrier strength "may approach ours."

Mr. Knox told a press conference that herafter all naval aviation matters leading to actual combat would be directly under a deputy chief of naval operations instead of being channeled through the Bureau of Aeronautics, primarily a material and supply branch.

To the same reporters, Rear Admiral DeWitt Clinton Ramsey, new chief of the Bureau, made a report on his recent tour of duty as commander of a carrier task force in the South Pacific.

Admiral Ramsey said Japanese carrier strength has "improved materially."

He added, however, "I think the enemy is loath to bring hi sstrong surface forces or carrier task forces down to the South Pacific area," because "they just don't want to take a pretty bad licking—our situation has improved greatly there in recent months."

Of the aviation changes, Mr. Knox remarked, "We now have a bureau to supply the planes and a department to operate them."

Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, veteran of air service in the South Pacific, will head the new operational division.

"Generally," said Mr. Knox, the aim is "to increase the responsibility and autonomy of the aeronautical organizations in procurement of finest aircraft types, perfecting training and supply systems and other administrative functions so vitally important to the prosecution of the war."

He explained that the growing importance of the air arm had outdistanced the growth and scope of the Bureau of Aeronautics and said: "We think this will sytematize, and we hope it will intensify air warfare."

Admiral Ramsey was asked if the Japanese Air Force should be considered as weak, and replied: "I believe we have underestimated the Japanese airplane productive capacity. They show an ability to replace losses which is somewhat astounding."

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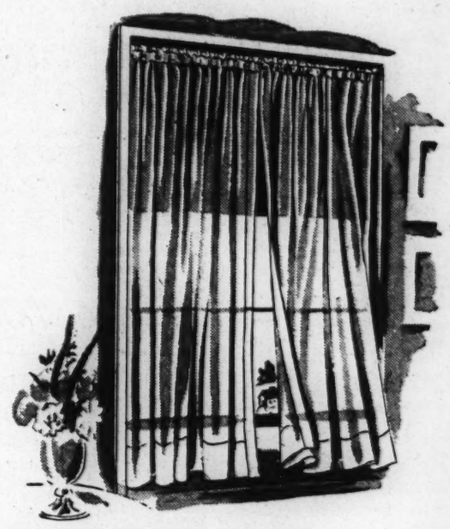

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JORDAN MARSH—EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX

What Does U. S. Think? Asks Argentine Writer

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the visiting South American journalists and authors who have come through Boston in the past year on tours of wartime America, none has replied with such startling originality to one of the usual questions: "What do you think of the war factories?" as did Alberto Gerchunoff of La Nación in Buenos Aires.

"I haven't visited any factories," was his unexpected reply. "I don't see any point in my visiting them. When I return to Argentina and write my impressions of the United States, I want to have more to report than how many bombers are being turned out. Statisticians amply take care of that. My interest lies in coming to know the people of this great country."

Another original touch in Señor Gerchunoff's trip is his voluntary abandonment of the "grand tour" in favor of sustained residence in a few cities.

Many Invitations

He had invitations to visit Hollywood, Calif., and other distant parts of the country, but chose to know a few parts well, instead of taking away a smattering of the whole.

"It is my conviction, Señor Gerchunoff said in an interview, "that the Argentine people and the people of the United States must come to understand each other. Only so can we accomplish what we should to strengthen inter-American relations and contribute to reconstruction of a stable world order."

Señor Gerchunoff left Argentina only two days after the military coup of June 4 that replaced the isolationist Castillo regime with a new government that has not yet made its foreign policy entirely clear. Until now, achievement of the cordial understanding he desires to see between the Argentine and North American people has just begun.

Recipient of Prize

The distinguished Argentine visitor to Boston not only has written a score of books, but serves on the staff of a paper known for its democratic convictions. Last year La Nación received one of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for advancing friendship and understanding within the Western Hemisphere.

Since coming to the United States, Señor Gerchunoff has given practical effect to his ideas for making Argentina better known in this country. He has delivered a series of lectures as well as individual ones at several colleges and universities. He spoke at Columbia, where his colleague Dr. Angel Bohigas had come last year to receive the Cabot Prize. He has been at Middlebury, Vt., giving lectures and visiting the Spanish School there.

In Boston, Señor Gerchunoff displayed the keenest interest in what he describes as the city's "distinct atmosphere of well-grounded cultural traditions." He finds similarities between the reserve of Bostonians on first approach, and that of Argentinians. Yet both peoples, he believes make more enduring friendships on account of their reserve, once the newcomer is known and accepted.

This characteristic of the Argentines is familiar to those who have gone from warm-hearted Brazil into the Argentine and on to Chile with its less formal manners. Señor Gerchunoff knows both Brazil and Chile at first hand. Back in the early twenties he began to visit Brazil in professional capacities. Lately he has given a series of 20 lectures at the University of Chile on Argentine literature.

Responsibility Fixed

The necessity of developing understanding across these various American frontiers is stressed by Señor Gerchunoff as an Argentine, because he is conscious of the responsibility resting on Buenos Aires. That metropolis of more than 2,500,000 persons wields enormous influence through its publications and cultural activities, he declares. The neighboring countries of South America receive from Buenos Aires much of their literature, radio programs, and educational opportunities.

Señor Gerchunoff writes on politics and literature for La Nación, is President of the Democratic Press Assistance Association, and Vice-President of the Circulo de la Prensa. On the trip he is a guest of the State Department in Washington.

Today's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—"Minstrel Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Bonnie Lou Smith; Orch.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"Secrets of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sport Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Brazilian Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Army Navy "E" Award.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Music Festival.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; variety.
10:45 p. m.—Ray Henle, News; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

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From Argentina

By a Staff Photographer

Alberto Gerchunoff

As guest of the State Department in Washington, Señor Gerchunoff came to Boston after delivering lectures at universities in New England and elsewhere. He is an author of many books and a member of the editorial staff of La Nación in Buenos Aires.

Finland Drops Radiocasts In German, Italian, French

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Finnish Information Bureau announced in Helsingfors without explanation that news radiocasts in English beamed to America and Britain would be increased while those in the German, Italian, French and Hungarian languages would be discontinued.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, August 23

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, August 22

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m. Topical talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—3:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:10 p. m.—Yankee Doodle Doo. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista," TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Theaterland's tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

For Sunday, Aug. 22

Chungking—10 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Sunday Service from Young Soldiers' Training Unit, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
London—6 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—Propio to People. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-Up. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Director, Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honour. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—"Dreamin' in Dixie," orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America," variety.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close commments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—"Building Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Ray Henle; Song Spinners.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."

Legion Asked to Acquire World Viewpoint

Daniel H. Doherty, Past National Commander of the American Legion, today appealed to Massachusetts members of the American Legion in annual convention to widen their scope of thinking from a national to a world basis to be ready for the solving of postwar problems.

The Past Commander, now head of the State Branch of the War Savings Committee of the United States Treasury, made his plea at the noonday sessions of the State Department as part of the final convention day's activities in the Hotel Statler. He was joined by Mayor Tobin in the expression of earnest hope that next year when the Legionnaires gather, "we will be celebrating victory."

A highly-political flavor tinged the final sessions, with addresses on veteran legislation by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House majority leader, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, House minority leader.

Yesterday the twenty-fifth State Convention, attended by more than 5,000 Legionnaires, heard Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, say that action would be taken on a resolution instructing delegates to the National Legion Convention to ask for a statement of policy from all political parties.

The resolution warned that the parties' statements might form the basis of activity by the Legion "in the case of preservation of the governmental structure," and declared that many Legionnaires believed the time had come for such a statement.

A plan also was discussed to instruct delegates to the National Convention, scheduled for Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 21, to introduce a resolution recommending legislation for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make the flag salute and the pledge of allegiance compulsory for all school children in the United States.

The resolution, which did not mention any religious sect, said:

"We, as members of the American Legion, believe that such a salute and pledge of allegiance should be rendered by all those who participate in the privileges of American citizenship and enjoy the benefits of free American education."

Sessions were marked also by county caucuses as nominees for State Department offices made last-minute campaign speeches. Balloting today was in progress for election to the post of State Department Commander, which is being sought by James McManus, former Department Vice-Commander, and John Delay of Arlington, incumbent Vice-Commander.

U. S. Navy Reports Force of 2,248,400

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Navy reported today that total personnel strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard is 2,248,400, instead of 2,666,500 as recently announced.

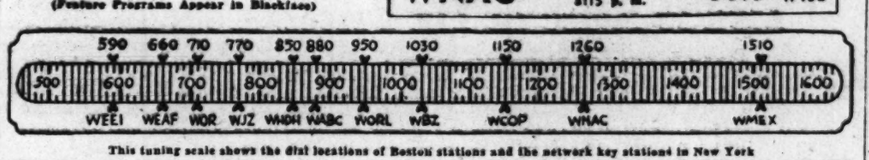
The totals, which include personnel of the WAVES but not of the Navy Nurse Corps or students in training, are: Navy, 1,782,000; Marine Corps, 315,200; Coast Guard, 151,200.

The Navy also reported that by Dec. 31, 1943, total strength of the three services would be increased to approximately 2,865,200. That total would include 201,000 Navy officers and 2,093,000 enlisted personnel; 29,700 Marine officers and 370,000 enlisted personnel; 10,300 Coast Guard officers and 161,000 enlisted personnel.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today..	Newscast	News: Music at Noon...	Army-Navy House Party	News .....
12:15 Theater of Today	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 Country Journal ..	Air Express Music	Sketches in Melody.....	News Service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 Country Journal ..	Sunny Days; musicale	Sketches in Melody.....	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour...
1:30 News Service	S. Marlowe; harpsichord	"All Out for Victory";	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands .....
1:45 Treasury Parade ..	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Baseball Interviews ...	Parade of Bands .....
2:00 News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 the Wings"; drama	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	nati Reds baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43.....	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:45 Spirit of '43.....	Speakers	People's War: H. Fleming	nati Reds baseball game	News Service .....
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch..	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch..	Air Force Military Band	nati Reds baseball game	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 David Cheskin's Or.	'George Hicks Reporting'	News: "Bridgewater"...	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45 David Cheskin's Or.	'Little Show"	Saturday Serenade ...	nati Reds baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert: Gloria	Retail Grocers' Asso....	Paul Martell's Orch....	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15 Sports Program	Augustini, harpist;	Sports	Sports	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand..	Josef Stopak's Orch..	Minstrel Melodies	"Brazilian Parade"; Bob	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:45 United We Stand..	"Baukhage Talking"	Minstrel Melodies	Stanley's Orch.; guest	Aircraft Warning Week
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Saturday Afternoon	"Not for Glory"; J. M.	Sports Comments	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Revue; Horace Heidt's	Landis, others	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Orchestra	Chas. Dant's Or.; songs	Army-Navy "E" Award:	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
5:45 Salute to Services	Saturday Revue	Curt Massey and Co....	United Nations speakers	News Service .....
6:00 News Commenis	Stars in Review	News: Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports News .....
6:15 People's Platform..	Newscast	Symphony of Melody....	Press Roundup; Sports .	Light Classics; music
6:30 People's Platform..	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	The Jesters	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Music Interlude.
6:45 Fives; Bob Trout..	Leon Henderson	"Voice of Alaska"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 The Man Behind	Sports; Music	"For This We Fight";	Army-Navy "E" Award:	"March to Victory"....
7:15 the Gun	Message of Israel	"America's Role";	United Nations speakers	News Service .....
7:30 "Suspense"; drama	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist...
7:45 "Suspense"; drama	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Dinah Shore, songs ....
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Hollywood Open House:	Invitation to the Waltz.	Religious program ....
8:15 Crumit quiz	Gilbert and Sullivan:	Orch.; Tobe Reed, m. c.	Volney Hurd, news.....	Religious program ....
8:30 Hobby Lobby	"Pirates of Penzance";	"Words at War"; drama-	"Foreign Assignment";	Musical Comedy Memories
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Wilbur Evans, baritone.	tized war books.....	drama; stories	Musical Comedy Memories
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Josef Stopak, conducter	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Music Festival:	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soloists; choir; comedy;	bert's Trio No. 1 .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	'Can You Top This?";	speakers	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	Chicago Music Festival	bert's Trio No. 1 .....
10:00 Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service .....
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Fats Waller, guest....	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade..
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	"Symphony of Melody"	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	"Symphony of Melody"	Burton Crane, guest...	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00 News; Major Eliot.	News	News: Baseball scores.	News Service	Ed Barry's Band .....
11:15 Riders of the Red-	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Dramas by Olmstead...	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Shep Field's Orchestra.
11:30 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Works of Music ..	Los Latinos; News.....	Music You Want.....	Marine Corps Show	Music; News .....

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz.	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15 Organ Fantasies ..	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Mood of the Morning....	Petite Musicale	Religious program ....
8:45 Circle	'Around Br'kfast Table'	Mood of the Morning....	News Service	Religious program ....
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup....	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15 E. P. Biggs; Stradi-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air..	Religious program	Religious program ....
9:30 varius Quartet	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program ....
9:45 Religious program ..	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Gems of Melody .....
10:00 Church of the Air..	Israel Varieties: drama.	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody .....
10:15 Church of the Air..	Israel Varieties: drama.	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music.....	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner" .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	Services: speaker	Words and Music.....	Concert; Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00 News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; speaker ....
11:15 Church"; speaker..	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; speaker ....
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Olivio Santora, songs..	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal....	News; 1st Piano Quartet	Reviewing Stand: 'Treat-	News report .....
12:15 Everybody's Music'	Weekly War Journal....	Norsemen Male Quartet.	ment of Enemy Aliens'.	Mills Brothers; songs..
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call;	WHDH Music Hall.....	'This They Might Love';	Symphonette	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "People to People"	WHDH Music Hall.....	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 Beacon St. Window.	WHDH Music Hall.....	Rupert Hughes, news..	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse ....
1:15 Bill Henry, talk...	WHDH Music Hall.....	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	The Hollidays: songs....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song.....	Welcome to Camp Wh'Tr	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
1:45 "Little Show"; dr.	Cavalcade of Song.....	Newsroom of the Air....	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
2:00 "Ceiling Unlimited."	Cavalcade of Song.....	Un. of Chicago R'oundable;	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest" ....
2:15 Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song.....	"On Domestic Front"	Religious program	Ma, Pa Kettle, J. McCracken
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Christian Science Pro-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music ....
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Those Good Old Days..	Henry J. Kaiser, Int'r'v'r	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 Symphony; Josef	Music of the Masters....	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 Hoffman, pianist;	Music of the Masters....	'The Army Hour'; choir;	"Dreaming in Dixie";	Religious program ....
3:45 Dimitri Mitropou-	Music of the Masters....	soloists; band; drama	orchestra; songs	Religious program ....
4:00 los, conductor	Sunday Vespers	Pickup; from training	Religious program	Religious program ....
4:15 N. Y. Phil.-Symph.	Sunday Vespers	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program ....
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday...	Invitation to Listen ..	Young People's Church	Religious program ....
4:45 Sgt. Eugene List ..	Matinee of Yesterday...	Invitation to Listen: N'ws	of the Air: speaker ..	Religious program ....
5:00 Family Hour; Eileen	John Vandercook; Leon	NBC Summer Symphony;	'Answering You'; Trans-	Irving Berlin's Music..
5:15 Farrell; Mark	Henderson; news analysis	Frank Black, conductor	Atlantic Forum	Baseball scores .....
5:30 Hanna Spheras; sr.	Pan-Americana	Edward Vito, harpist..	Thanks to America";	Gilbert and Sullivan..
5:45 "Dear John"; sk.	Pan-Americana	NBC Summer Symphony	Ted Cole, Bobby Norris	Gilbert and Sullivan..
6:00 Theater; Richard	News; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15 Wharf; melodrama	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services; speaker ....
6:30 America in the Air.	Terry O'Toole, songs ..	"Men at Sea"; U. S.	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama .....
6:45 America in the Air.	Terry O'Toole; Nar....	Merchant Marine dr....	Baseball news	Religious drama .....
7:00 Jerry Lester; Vari-	News commentator	Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana .....
7:30 ety Show; B. Burke	Sportscast; Newscast	Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music .....
7:45 Kaye, Ina Ray Hut-	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Ed Kelly	Studio speaker	Cleveland Baptist Church
8:00 "Calling America";	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	The Adventures of Bul-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	Dinah Shore; guests..	dog Drummond; drama	Services .....
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family"....	Music in Variety	Classical Album: Strauss;
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"....	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Ted Und Verklarung ....
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Three Nevs Comm'nt'rs	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Rhapsody; Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour; speaker	Hour .....
9:30 James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street .	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour .....
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service .....
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director....	Orch.; chorus; soloists	R. Henle; Song Spinners	College Songs .....
10:30 William L. Shirer.	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..
10:45 News	J. Anthony, director....	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights....	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:00 News; News Analysis	News	News Service	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 Calling Home Front	Symphony of Melody....	"Behind the Headlines";	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch....
11:30 Soldiers of Press	Symphony of Melody....	"The Pacific Story";	Stars and Stripes in	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Mast'r W'ks of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	"Monsoon Asia"; drama	Britain; variety show.	Day's End; News.....

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.,	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news..	Kick-Congs! .....
11:15 "Second Husband";	Breakfast Music: Inter.,	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	N. E. Cupboard.....	Music for You .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News	'Snow Village'; sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph;	Words and Music.....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carlhew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum..	Bouke Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful";	'Baukhage Talk'g'; news	"You're Tellin' Us".....	News Service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 Perkins; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us".....	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Concert Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Home Topics"; Music....	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Music; Ruth Moss, talk	Curtain Time; Margaret
1:45 The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news..	Janis, songs .....
2:00 Serial drama	Thelma Jerguson, songs.	The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food.....	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz....
2:30 We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated.....	"Light of the World"; sk.	Sports Comments	Musical Novelties .....
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated.....	Hymns of All Churches	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs .	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15 News	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 Johnny Gart, Trio.	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Gene Autry and the
3:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	orchestra; speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Cardinals baseball game	King Cole Trio .....
4:30 Life to the Front..	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Fats" Waller's Orch..
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk....	"Wildcat Bruce"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries";	Eberlin Carter	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch...	Irish Melodies .....
5:45 American Women	"Riding the Range"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News Comments	Terry and Pirates.....	News: Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports program .....
6:15 Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Lt. Colton Morris, Inter.	Press Roundup; Sports .	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 Mullyer'd Smagabois	Bing Crosby Recordings.	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News From Abroad.....	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45 News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Review	Lowell Thomas, news....	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Jack Smith, songs..	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch ..	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces"; series	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch ..	western dramatization	John Barry, comments .	"Army Air Forces"; series	Clement Norton, talk ..
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America..	"Rising Up the News"	Frank Sinatra, songs...
8:15 "Vox Pop"; etc.	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Cavalcade of America..	"Impact"; Lee Cherne	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue" ..	"Adventures of Nero	Bill of Credit, drama	"The Eating Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama".....
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"..

As Mrs. Wolfe Sees Teen-Age Girls:

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, retiring Executive Director of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, doesn't believe that the teen-age girl is as much of a problem as is sometimes thought. If she is exposed to the right influence, she can be easily led, says Mrs. Wolfe.

The Y. W. C. A. recognizes the teen-age girl's special need of such influence at the moment and has mobilized its tools and facilities to extend its sphere of help for this particular group of young women. It was typical of the forward-looking policy which has marked Mrs. Wolfe's regime that she was far more eager to talk of the work ahead of the organization than of its 20 years of accomplishment under her able leadership.

Weakness in certain aspects of family life today makes it imperative, in her opinion, for the community to conduct more safe and sound recreational activities for teen-agers. "But you cannot attract young people with drab surroundings," she emphasized, and added that "even jitterbugging in the right surroundings is less of a problem."

Positive Attitude Is Best

"Those of us whose experience has made it possible to understand young women have found that the important thing is to go along with them rather than stand off and object. It is necessary to think and work with them; then through informal talks it is generally possible to start them on a little sound thinking." The school girl and the older girl, too, she said, need most help just now on how to use the new freedom that comes with earning more money in war jobs.

The Boston Association's vocational and personal counseling service, developed under Mrs. Wolfe's administration, is guiding girls in the choice of armed services, advising them where to go for war jobs, and helping them on the job. Its co-operation with both industry and government in this work illustrates Mrs. Wolfe's contention that the Y. W. C. A. "has to be flexible enough to meet changing times if it is to be of service to the community."

"Some people forget," she laughed, "that the Y. W. C. A. is not set up in a safe, secure position but that it is right in the midst of all the changes society is facing—that it is on the firing line all the time."

She believes that if the Y. W. can help girls adjust to the war effort so that they feel useful and satisfied, they may establish a pattern of living which can carry success into the postwar period.

The counseling service, incidentally, is the fruit of another of Mrs. Wolfe's strong convictions, that "you cannot do a good job for any group unless you recognize that the group is composed of individuals."

Institute Is Source of Pride

One of the accomplishments to which Mrs. Wolfe looks back with keen satisfaction is the organization of the International Institute in 1924. She feels the Institute has aided in the whole development of constructive citizenship in Boston. Started by the Y. W. C. A., the Institute separated by common agreement in 1935 because its service had grown so largely into work with families and men.

It was also during her association with the organization that the present headquarters building on Clarendon and Stuart Streets was erected. Dedication ceremonies were held on March 3, 1929.

A graduate of Vassar, Mrs. Wolfe served during World War I as chairman of the Hostess House Committee at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Later she served on the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in New York. She has long been identified with youth organizations as a member of the Executive Committee of the youth agencies department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and of the Youth Department of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. Since 1940, she has also been a member of the United Service Organizations Committee in Boston and the Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee.

Always enthusiastic about the job, she says she has thought of the executive directorship as a combination of administration and spokesmanship for girls and young women and their needs and interests in the community. She is happy to know that the Boston Y. W. C. A. has become decidedly a part of local community planning.

Miss Marcia Seeber, former executive of the Chicago Y. W. C. A., will succeed Mrs. Wolfe, taking office on Sept. 1, according to Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the Boston Association.

Dorothy Jarvis

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe

Executive Director of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, who is retiring this month after 20 years as head of the organization.

Costume Jewelry Is Wanted As Gifts to South Sea Natives

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

An appeal for discarded costume jewelry, the gaudier the better, to be given as "gifts" to natives of the South Pacific battle areas in return for services rendered our armed forces, is being made by the Rutland, Vt., Zonta Club through Miss Mabel A. Gleason, chairman of the service committee.

The drive, of nation-wide scope, is prompted by an urgent request from the Army commanders in the Pacific area. The appeal from New York headquarters of the drive, as received by Miss Helen M. Koltonski, who is active in Zonta activities and the Civilian Defense and War Bond Sales work in Boston, said:

"It does not matter how cheap the 'junk jewelry' is, nor if stones are missing. Even an earring without its mate, or half a string of beads, or a brooch without a pin will do. It needn't be expensive stuff either—the 101 to 25-cent variety will be thankfully accepted.

"Lieut. Gen. H. F. Harmon, commanding land forces in the South Pacific area, recently said that 52 foxholes were dug by a few natives for an old brooch and a pair of earrings. Other officers said that South Sea natives would bring in the wounded from battlefields, carry water, munitions and supplies through jungles under heavy enemy fire, and perform many other difficult, dangerous jobs for a few of these bright baubles, which they prize above everything else."

Miss Gleason said that containers for contributions of discarded jewelry are at the Roger S. Pike Insurance office on Center Street, the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation office, and at Charles Sterns Company store on Merchants Row, all in Rutland, Vt.

Auxiliary Police Praised

Civilian Defense auxiliary policemen, numbering 85 in Windsor, Conn., have received high praise from Chief of Police Paul L. Rustic as a result of working with regular members of the department to get down-to-earth training in law enforcement.

"The men," said Chief Rustic, "are working out very well and show interest and enthusiasm for their duties. The experience they are now receiving will stand them well in event of a military or civilian emergency that requires their co-operation."

Three auxiliaries report each night for duty from 7 to 11 p. m. One is assigned to the desk to receive calls, dispatch cruisers, and keep records. Another travels with a regular officer in a cruiser and assists with the calls, records and other work to be done. The third, also assigned with a regular officer, patrols a beat in Poquonock from the town hall to the center.

"We have received many reports from Poquonock," said Chief Rustic, "that since an officer has been on duty there regularly there have been fewer drunks on the streets, fewer persons congregating at the bridge and that residents having to use the bridge feel free to travel at night without fear of being molested.

"The auxiliaries will continue to do volunteer work with the police department probably for the duration, and I am certainly pleased with the arrangement and the opportunity to give them the practical experience they need for whatever may lie ahead."

Civilian Defense is playing an important part in a plan to determine the number of nurses available in order that some be provided for those areas without them as the Nursing Council for War Service in Rhode Island announced the start of a survey.

The survey is to be made at the request of the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission because of the heavy demands of the armed services on the nursing profession of the state.

Food Information Popular

The Hartford, Conn., War Council's food information centers, under the direction of the Women's Division of the local Defense Council, were opened last week. The number of persons who visited the centers on the opening day at both centers indicated the interest that Hartford women are exhibiting in the seriousness of the food situation.

William Lyon Phelps

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who passed on here today, was Professor-Emeritus of English at Yale University, author, lecturer and man of letters.

Known as Yale's unofficial "ambassador-at-large" — and recognized as perennial "most popular" member of the faculty, Professor Phelps retired in 1933, but to him it was a new beginning.

"I look at it the way a senior ought to look at commencement," he said, "with regret at leaving a pleasant past, but eager and in high spirits for the future.

"I go out to become a private scholar and a public orator."

Born in New Haven, Jan. 2, 1865, Professor Phelps entered Yale in 1883, was editor of the Yale Literary Magazine in his junior year and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his senior year. He joined the Yale faculty in 1892, after having taught one year at Harvard.

At the outset of his Yale career he was assailed as an "academic radical" because he inaugurated a course on the modern novel, but he stood by his guns and soon saw the course adopted at virtually every American college.

Active as a writer and lecturer, Professor Phelps had won a nation-wide audience. Retaining his connection with Yale as a fellow of one of the undergraduate colleges, Professor Phelps increased rather than lessened his activities after he left the classroom. In his first year after retirement he made over 100 lecture appearances, began independent research, and started his autobiography.

Professor Phelps was the author of almost two-score books.

Days of Less Sophistication In Boston Air Travel Recalled

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Commercial air travel has now become as fairly commonplace as surface travel, but Margaret Lanergan of American Airlines in Boston remembers a less sophisticated day when one passenger actually appeared for a flight clad in flying suit and goggles. Even at that period, she said, commercial air transport was beyond the open-cockpit stage because those were the days of the Ford-Stout trimotored plane.

Claiming to be one of the first commercial air-line women employees, certainly in New England if not the nation, Miss Lanergan today is assistant to the New England Regional Traffic Manager of the company in Boston. She recalled, however, that she has done just about everything in the line of jobs for the company, with the exception of piloting a plane, during the 15 years she has served with it. Upon the recent occasion of her fifteenth year of service Miss Lanergan was made a member of the Society of American Air Lines Pioneers.

The infant commercial air industry was making its way in 1927 when Sumner Sewall, now Governor of Maine, hired Miss Lanergan. She began work with Colonial Airways, operating between Boston and New York, oldest predecessor company of the group of lines now forming American Airlines.

"As a matter of fact," she laughed in recollection, "I was actually in the office before Mr. Sewall. He came up one day looking for desk space to mail out some advertising circulars for his air line. I was working for a direct-mail firm at the time. Before long I was inserting the advertising folders in the envelopes and licking the flaps. One day Mr. Sewall remarked that it might be a good idea to have some office help. I agreed, was hired on the spot, and here I am."

"Here I am" has meant that her all-around knowledge of the air-travel business is such that literally dozens of employees working on the system coast to coast owe their induction into the air line business through Miss Lanergan's instruction.

In the early days, she recollected, one ran an "ultra-personalized" service to sell air transportation. Then a timid prospective passenger might appear to ask "Is it safe to travel by air?" Whereupon Miss Lanergan would go into her sales talk routine.

"I ought to have had that talk recorded to give me a laugh now when I'm trying so hard to get somebody on board a filled plane," she said banteringly.

Sales promotion work which is Miss Lanergan's forte is difficult today because the traveling public is understandably irritated when it is unable to travel by air on business that it thinks is just as important as the affairs of those who have priorities entitling them to travel by air.

Through it all she has retained the philosophy that proper handling and courtesy may give happiness to customers even when she is forced to tell them that there is no space to fly on a particular schedule.

Flying Mother

A flying mother, the eldest of whose seven children is serving with the Army Air Forces in Alaska, is Lieut. Frances Nolde, whose appointment as commander of the Reading, Pr., Civil Air Patrol Courier Station has just been announced.

Mrs. Nolde holds a commercial pilot license and has logged nearly 500 hours in the air during the past two years. A graduate of Syracuse University, Mrs. Nold founded an elementary day school in Reading and for some time wrote and conducted a daily radio program which included frequent mention of the Civil Air Patrol.

U. S.-Mexico Run Sought

Application for a proposed third air service from the United States to Mexico has been filed by Chicago & Southern Air Lines, of Memphis, Tenn., with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, Carleton Putnam, company President, has just announced.

Mr. Putnam claimed for his projected new route—an extension from Houston, Texas, to Tampico and Mexico City—a time saving over present air travel from Chicago to Mexico City of approximately four hours. Claim was made also that mileage between New Yory City and Mexico City would be reduced by the new route as well as providing a link from Toronto and Montreal with Mexico.

Chicago & Southern proposes to use present equipment—Douglases—to begin the service with the intention of replacing them with four-motored, 30-passenger planes when the latter could be built.

Also with the CAB are applications by C. & S. for domestic routes extending northeast from Memphis to Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., With another branch from Evansville to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Company also has filed applications for trans-Caribbean services from its present domestic terminal at New Orleans to Central America and the West Indies.

Outstanding among its applications for new routes is a proposal to operate a postwar trans-Alaskan air service via the Great Circle route from Chicago to Nome, Alaska, over the polar region to Singapore, Malaya, and Batavia, Java.

New Trawler Promises to Add To Boston's Supplies of Food

Log of the Port of Boston

With a new fishing trawler in operation with the Boston fleet, the production of seafood which was cut almost in half when the Government took a large number of the best trawlers and draggers in the fleet for war work, promises to turn upward.

The new craft is the Blow, operating under the house flag of the General Seafoods Corporation, first war addition to the fleet.

Although delayed somewhat in construction by many war-borne obstacles including the problem of priorities for engines and materials, the Blow finally was completed at Fairhaven, Mass., to which port the craft was towed after launching Dec. 6, 1942, from the builders' yard at Riverside, R. I.

The Blow's introduction was made to the fishing industry this week when it reached the Boston Fish Pier from its initial fishing trip and brought in 140,700 pounds of cod and haddock.

Skippered by Capt. "Mike" Shea, the Blow made an eight-day trip to Georges Bank—dock to dock—and the results were declared by fishing authorities as "most satisfactory."

Built of wood instead of steel—one of the many revolutionary changes in the economic and industrial structures of the country that is directly traceable to the war—the new vessel was originally intended for other interests and was called the Spes. Acquisition of the craft by the General Seafoods Corporation, however, made an addition to the Boston fishing fleet that was welcomed by the industry.

The Spes was renamed the Blow in harmony with the nomenclature of the Forty Fathom Fleet, owned and operated by General Seafoods, and including the Billow, Breeze, Breaker, Flow, and Spray. It was designed by William H. Hand, Jr., of Fairhaven, sponsored by Miss Dorothy Lemons, daughter of the builder, and was built for the Atlantic Navigation Company of Boston of which Herbert Greene is President.

Powered by a Cooper-Bessemer diesel engine developing 400 horsepower, the Blow has a speed of about 12 knots and measures 100 feet in length, 22 feet beam, and has a depth of 11 feet. Capacity of the holds is estimated at 220,000 pounds of iced fish. Accommodations for 12 men in the fo'castle and four men aft are provided. The Blow's addition to the fleet is of special importance in view of the meat shortage and subsequent increased demand for seafood.

Historians to Meet

The annual meeting of the Steamship Historical Society of America will be held at Providence, R. I., at the Narragansett Hotel and aboard the steamer Rensselaer tomorrow, for election of an executive secretary and other business. Members are to gather at the Hotel and about 12:30 p. m. proceed to the Rensselaer, now laid up off Fox Point Boulevard, for an observation tour and the business session. A large delegation is expected from New York and points in New England.

Joins Office Staff

Miss Grace I. Corbett who was with the American President Lines for many years and has recently been associated with the petroleum committee, has joined the office staff of the Sheen Armor Company in Allston which is turning out war work.

Ross a Common Carrier

Boston's Ross Towboat Company has been classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a common carrier by towing vessels in the performance of general towage. A certificate has been issued to the company covering all Atlantic Coast points north of and including New York Harbor, but not any Hudson River points north of the New York Port area. The company applied for a contract carrier permit under the "grandfather clause" of the I. C. C. Act, two years ago.

'John F.'s' Views

To the end that New England be better represented on congressional commitees relating to essential New England interests, John F. Fitzgerald, of the Boston Port Authority, and one-time mayor of Boston, has requested that Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts be named on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and that Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts be appointed to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Leon Stone

15 Years With Air Line

Miss Margaret Lanergan

Assistant to the New England Regional Traffic Manager of American Airlines, Inc., in Boston.

Court Rules Union Bargaining Must Be on Store-Wide Basis

Setting up of two of the 271 sales departments of the Jordan Marsh Company as separate units for collective bargaining, covering 72 employees out of the store's otal of 1,40,0 was knocked out here this week by Judge Allan G. Buttrick of the Superior Court.

Judge Buttrick overruled the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission which last December held employee elections in the two departments, which the union won. The Commission then certified the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for the employees concerned.

Jordan Marsh, the largest department store in New England, objected to the Commission's policy, insisting that the unit for collective bargaining should be store-wide and should include all sales employees. When the company declined to bargain with the union in the two departments, the State Commission brought it into court.

The Commission's Stand

The Commission took the ground that while the ideal unit for collective bargaining in a large department store was the store-wide unit, the law establishing the State Labor Relations Commission was intended to encourage collective bargaining, no matter how small the unit.

When the election among the 72 eligible employees was held, only four voted against the union, and it was not right for the Commission to deny the 68 collective bargaining privileges because the rest of the employees in the store showed no indication of a similar desire, according to the commission's viewpoint.

In his decision Judge Buttrick said in part: "The question is: Do the lines of division which separate various sales departments in the company's store furnish an appropriate basis for dividing employees of the store into separate units for the purpose of collective bargaining?

Need No Special Skills

"From the evidence it appears that the Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, decided the qualifications of the units to represent the company's clothing and furniture salesmen. It cites no condition of employment peculiar to the group seeking designation and sets out no particular problems of wages, hours of employment, special skill or unusual working conditions which affect their interests to the exclusion of the company's other sales employees.

"There was evidence offered by the company that it does not require any special skill or experience to become a furniture or clothing salesman any more than it does a sales person in any other department. Certain of the departments sought to be set apart . . . intersell with other departments not included within the scope of the petition. The transfer of regular employees from one selling department to another selling department is very frequent. The number of employees who are members of the petitioning units as compared with the total number of employees of the store is very small.

"I find that there was not substantial evidence to support the findings of the Commission. I find that the Commission was capricious in its conduct of the hearings and its findings. I find that the units petitioning for designation worked under conditions of employment identical in every respect with its other sales employees.

"There was no basis in fact for the Commission's finding that the petitioning clothing and furniture salesmen were entitled to a status separate from that of the company's other sales employees. It cannot be that the Legislature intended that any system of collective bargaining would be permitted that would cause chaos and confusion, with possible jurisdictional strife."

Appeal is expected to be taken tothe State Supreme Court, it is indicated by one of the commissioners. It is reported to be the desire of the commissioners to learn whether or not they have been correctly interpreting the law, and whether or not they have the powers which they used in this case.

Albert Rathbone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 21—Albert Rathbone, New York lawyer, who passed on here yesterday, served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1918-20, and was financial adviser to the American peace mission after the World War.

He was senior member of the law firm of Rathbone, Perry, Kelley & Drye and a member of the New York bar for 53 years. A native of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Rathbone was educated at Williams College and the Albany Law School.

Boards Seek Loopholes In Father Draft?

Protests against the drafting of fathers while single men are being deferred for occupational purposes increased today as local draft boards in various parts of Massachusetts sought to interpret directives from Washington as allowing them to "act on their own."

In Worcester, not a single father in a group of 200,000 within the draft age has sought a deferrable job even though the office of the United States Employment Service has been kept open nights to help these men transfer, it was reported by William H. Finn, Manager of the Service.

Mr. Finn estimated that there were at least 1,500 draft-age fathers in the City in nondeferable posts who will soon be called for induction into the military services "unless they do something about it." Some of these men are in the same category as Carl J. Jacobsen, Cambridge father of five children, who has just been placed in Class 1-A for pending induction unless his draft board recants.

Meanwhile, the Winthrop draft board attempted to solve the problem of father inductions by setting up an Army "labor battalion" to help obtain labor posts for fathers subject to military service exemptions. The board would present statistics on fathers and men turned down by the Army in order that these men might be properly allocated to essential posts in industry.

The Boston Pilot, official Roman Catholic diocesan paper in Boston, also came out in opposition to the drafting of fathers today, declaring that "hundreds of thousands of men already trained in this country for war, are still in this country." The paper questioned the need of further inductions in the military services, and wondered if "some of our officials, for doctrinaire reasons of their own, prefer the Government nursery to the home."

First Four of Kind

First United States warship to travel around the world was the Vincennes, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America. The ship left New York harbor Sept. 3, 1826, and returned June 8, 1830.

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Kiska Occupied by Allied Troops

Continued from Page 1

riously built in the rocky terrain and along the beaches.

"Presumably," the Navy's communiqué said, "the heavy bombardments by our ships and planes that have been carried on for some time and the danger to their supply lines by our capture of Attu made the enemy positions on Kiska untenable."

Those bombardments, unreported in the past three weeks, were among the heaviest ever made on enemy positions in the Pacific.

Army and Navy bombing planes during the period from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14, the Navy said, struck 106 times, dropping ton after ton of bombs on the Japanese at Kiska.

Surface units joined in the pounding of the enemy garrison, standing offshore and hurling shells from their big guns onto the island in 15 separate bombardments.

How the Japanese escaped from Kiska under the heavy bombings and bombardments was not explained. The Navy said, however, that it was possible that enemy surface ships, taking advantage of heavy fogs of the North Pacific, slipped in to evacuate remnants of the garrison estimated at one time to have included 10,000 Japanese troops.

Explaining the three weeks of silence on the Aleutians campaign, the Navy said that air and surface bombardments in the latter part of July had destroyed Japanese radio equipment, cutting Kiska off from communication with the enemy's homeland.

Any mention of the progress of the campaign, the Navy continued, would have conveyed information to the enemy which he otherwise would not have had."

Silence, the Navy said, particularly was desirable during the period immediately prior to the landings when transports were in areas exposed to submarine attack and while they were unloading troops and equipment.

The enemy evacuation represented the first time officially reported in the war that the Japanese have given up a major base without a fight. Previously, on Attu, they had fought almost to the last man, and in the final organized resistance on Attu some enemy soldiers had battled with bayonets tied to sticks.

The last resistance reported on Kiska was on Aug. 13, when light antiaircraft fire was encountered by bombers and fighters which that afternoon carried out nine bombing and strafing attacks on the island, destroying buildings at Gertrude Cove and North Head by direct hits and setting others afire.

South Pacific:

Japanese Flee Towards Salamaua

The Japanese are in headlong retreat before bomb-battered Salamaua.

Their mountain front line cracked wide open, they have abandoned heavy guns in precipitous flight toward the last defenses barring the Allies from that highly prized air base on New Guinea's northeast coast.

Bombed almost daily for months by Allied planes, shelled by accurate mountain artillery, and under relentless pressure of American and Australian jungle groups, the enemy at last has been routed from long-held ridge positions as near as two miles from the coveted airfield.

Heretofore, the Allies have inched forward, now on the right at Tambu Bay, now on the left around Bobdubi in jungle country crossed only by trails. On Aug. 20, they surged orward in a general advance.

The enemy, poorly supplied and in dire need of reinforcement, is "in full retreat to his inner citadel of defense at Salamaua itself," said a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The town of Salamaua, in Japanese hands since January, 1942, is built out on an isthmus. Its airdrome is two miles south.

The day before General MacArthur's communiqué had announced the capture on the Francisco River of Bobdubi Ridge, only three miles from the Salamaua airdrome whose possession would put the Allies within easy fighter-plane range of big Japanese holdings on New Britain.

The new successes enabled the Allies to forge a solid line for their advance upon the airdrome and the town, built on an isthmus connecting the mainland with Cape Parsee in the Huon Gulf.

In intensified attacks, given solid artillery support, Americans and Australians won strong connected positions running inland from Roosevelt Ridge on Tambu Bay in a curve running north and west across the Francisco River.

The Allies now hold all the ivtal ridges. From Komiatum, a supply track runs near the airdrome only 3½ miles away. The Japanese are expected to take up positions guarding the airfield.

Salamaua recently was laid in ruins by more than 1,000 tons of bombs. The Allied communiqué said that American and Australian troops had taken several key points in a drive on the last defense.

Meanwhile, another Japanese attempt to sneak through the American blockade of enemy garrisons in the central Solomon Islands has been thwarted.

A communiqué of General MacArthur said this of the action: "Our light surface units during the night dispersed enemy barges off Vila and Bairoko."

Radio Tells Italians To Sabotage Germans

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 21

The United Nations Radio at Algiers, Algeria, called on the people of Calabria to sabotage German military operations in Southern Italy to prevent the Nazis from "transforming Italy into a battlefield."

The broadcast described in Italian details of railways, telephone, and telegraph communications and the electric power systems of the Province and added, "You can give Italy freedom."

"The Germans are using your trains and your installations in the war," the radio said. "They depend on you. They are in your power. It is up to you to impede their war operations on Italian soil."

Italy:

U. S. Navy Shells Gioia Tauro Again

American naval units bombarded Gioia Tauro, Italy, on the Gulf of Gioia again in the hours before dawn, Aug. 20, aiming particularly at fortified points and railway communications and starting huge fires, it was said.

British naval units sank seven landing craft off Scalea the preceding night, the naval communiqué said.

A simultaneous Allied air communiqué said railway yards near Naples were bombed.

Monserrato airfield in Sardinia was raided and the Villa Literno railway yard was attacked. Ten Allied planes were lost in the day's operations, the air communiqué said.

The naval announcement said that after capitulation of the Lipari prison islands north of Sicily to an American naval expedition on Aug. 17 it was found that the islands "had been used by the Germans for military purposes."

All German military personnel had departed a few days before the surrender, however.

Continent:

Reich Is Bombed For Sixth Day

A shuttle of Allied planes over Dover Strait and the distant rumble of gunfire signaled the sixth day of virtually nonstop Allied aerial attacks concentrated on enemy airfields in Western Europe.

The Allied air offensive went into the night with waves of big bombers roaring toward undisclosed objectives on the Continent. For more than three hours searchlights along the French coast could be seen probing the sky for them.

Russia:

Konotop Goal Of Soviet Advance

Pointing apparently for Konotop, key junction on the Kiev-Bryansk Railway 170 miles northwest of Kharkov, Russian troops were on the march deep into the center of the Ukraine.

They stormed into Lebedin, 100 miles northwest of Kharkov and midway between captured Akhtyrka and Sumy, in a series of heavy tank and infantry attacks, Moscow announced in a special communiqué.

Konotop lies 70 miles to the northwest of Lebedin and its capture would menace the whole Nazi supply setup in the Ukrainian theater.

London reports, meanwhile, indicated that Soviet troops had encircled all but 13 miles of Kharkov itself.

A Berlin broadcast, quoted by BBC, said the Russians "are attacking furiously at six widely separated points along a 1,000-mile front" between Leningrad and Murmansk, along the Finnish border in the far north. The report, if true, means the Russians are opening a new effensive in the north.

Soviet Rolls Towards West

By a Staff Artist

Battle Front in Russia

Top arrow indicates point of fresh Russian advance to Lebadin in the Ukraine. Others show how Russians have almost entirely surrounded Kharkov.

Meeting of Hoare and Franco Surrounded by Significance

Continued from Page 1

Spanish policy since the Sicilian victories. General Franco and his press, who probably hold the record even in war-ridden Europe for telling others, especially democracies, in how low regard they held them, have suddenly discovered virtues in the latter—obviously as a prelude to an easy jump onto the United Nations bandwagon.

But General Franco's Spain is momentarily an outstanding center of Fascism in a world dedicated to the overthrow of that system. Spain today is not even neutral, only "noninterventionist."

The Spanish Blue Division still is with German armies on the Russian Front, while only a week ago 300 Spanish officers went to Berlin to take courses in modern tactics and strategy.

In addition, Axis propaganda has always had an easy way to the Spanish public, whereas that of the United Nations has been excluded wherever possible.

No Basic Change

It would be shortsighted to imagine General Franco has changed his ideas. But the progress of World War II has made him realize he must revise his views regarding the strength of the democracies. It is probably truer to say certain powerful Spanish leaders have been forced to this conclusion.

Recent reports from Spain have shown that the Falange has completely failed to reconstruct Spain; in fact, conditions are deplorably worse. Add the fact that Germany and Italy, which were General Franco's chief supports, are daily becoming feebler and it is clear that Spain must reorientate itself politically if it is to expect United Nations support.

To do so, however, involves a crisis.

General Franco, having seen the danger signal, recently attempted conciliation of liberalism by release of thousands of political prisoners who had been languishing in jail for four years. But each concession weakens his hold in Madrid and some of his most prominent former supporters are reputed to be convinced that Spain's future lies with the monarchy.

General Franco earlier rejected a memorandum supporting such an idea and dismissed from the party Falangist members who had signed it.

Reports that restoration of the monarchy is becoming an urgent question in Spain increased considerably in the past few weeks. Here in London it has been said that restoration under Prince Juan Negrin, now a political exile in London, might receive strong support in influential circles.

Common arguments heard here nowadays by persons who support restoration of the Spanish monarchy are that such change would extricate Spain from the Axis' orbit and lead to a milder form of constitutional Fascism in Spain itself.

The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador, certainly has not been wasting his time here in London in the past few months. Closely associated with the Duke of Alba, according to reliable information here, behind scenes of monarchist activities is Gil Robles, former leader of Accion Popular Agraria and once leader of 115 Roman Catholic Deputies in Cortez but who left Spain in July, 1938, and has since resided in Portugal.

Britain's Attitude

The British Government, however, officially adopts the attitude that the monarchist movement in Spain is "a matter for the Spanish people," according to a reply of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons. But it is rather difficult to know how the Spanish people can express themselves under the present Spanish regime.

Moreover General Franco or a King, in Spain, without London and Washington support, would be able to do little.

Thus, it is clear the British Ambassador's meeting with the Caudillo may well have far-reaching consequences for Spain and also for the United Nations since it is a very shortsighted policy which ignores the fact that the attitude the Allies adopt toward Spain will be interpreted by millions in Europe as evidence of the respect or disrespect they will show or not show toward application of those democratic principles for which it is so often said the war is being fought.

Certainly Britain's attitude of nonintervention in the Spanish Civil War awakens unpleasant memories for many liberal-minded persons today.

'Tax-Induced' Purchase Plan Proposed as War Bond Aid

Continued from Page 1

payer, individual or corporation would buy twice the amount of the deduction in War Bonds.

These War Bonds would differ from the Treasury's present offerings in that, while interest-bearing, they would be non-negotiable and nonredeemable until some time, possibly six months, after the war. This is to prevent a taxpayer cashing them in after taking his deduction.

To explain the plan by example: suppose a man has a net taxable income of $1,000 and he purchases War Bonds in the amount of $150 in the taxable year. He could take this deduction, provided he went out and bought $150 more of Bonds. Or to put it another way: he could deduct from his taxable income an amount equal to one half his Bond purchases, but not over 15 per cent of his taxable income.

Inducement for Savings

This proposal amounts to a scheme to "induce" 30 per cent of the nation's taxable income into savings, and the Congressional sponsor estimates the Treasury might be enriched by new War Bond investments totaling $40,000,000,000, as against a small loss in income taxes.

The legislative backer coupled this proposal with the following adjustments in taxes and spending which, in his opinion, would meet the tax problem for 1943 and virtually balance Treasury income and outgo:

1. Increase individual normal income tax rates from 6 to 8 or even 10 per cent, with no surtax or exemption changes.
2. Increase corporate normal and surtax rates from 40 to 45 per cent.
3. Increase the corporation excess profits tax from 90 to 95 per cent. This mainly would have the effect of increasing corporation postwar credits, as the 80 per cent corporate ceiling on taxes would be retained.
4. Repeal or drastically amend the renegotiation of war contracts law.
5. Reduce "unnecessary" war and nonwar spending by $6,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, have discussed this possibility, and it promises to play a vocal, if not a contributory, role in Congressional consideration of the forthcoming tax bill.

The Congressional backer of the "tax-induced" plan said its adoption would require little alteration in the revenue laws and claimed the Treasury would thereafter have to put forth very little effort to "sell" bonds, as the 15 per cent deduction lure would result in most taxpayers taking advantage of the plan. At the same time, he said, the system, being voluntary, would avoid the opposition which has been raised against a "forced" loan program.

Fascist Levies Lifted By AMGOT in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Allied Military Government announced today that important steps had been taken to free Sicilians from Fascist financial levies and to restore legal rights of which the islanders had been deprived for years.

AMGOT public safety officers are maintaining law and order since the power of the notorious OVRA—the principal agency of the fascist secret police — has been smashed.

The machinery for freeing Sicilians from Fascist abuses has been set up largely by Lieut. Col. Charles M. Spofford, Chief of Staff of the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories and former New York attorney, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, chief of the Military Government Section of Allied Headquarters.

In addition, the United Nations have abolished star chamber proceedings which in the past sent thousands of anti-Fascist Italians to prison, and fair court trials have been restored.

Portions of the syndical contributions collected from agricultural workers and used to finance social security benefits for them will be continued. The Military Government is setting up a new system whereby such payments will be made by both employers and agricultural workers, but none of the money is to go as "contributions" to any Fascist bureaucracy.

In a new proclamation, the Military Governor provides that no person shall be imprisoned by any Italian official unless duly charged with a specified crime, and that no persons shall be detained in prison without prompt trial.

This proclamation abrogated the power of police and other Italian officials to fine or imprison Italian people without trial—a power which formed the backbone of Mussolini's "law of public safety."

Allied military courts grant the Sicilians legal rights they did not formerly enjoy under Fascism even when entitled to court martial.

A defendant before the Allied Military Court may have counsel and counsel may have the court call witnesses he designates. Arresting officers can be cross-examined by the defendant's counsel.

A defendant may testify in his own defense if counsel so elects, but he cannot be forced to go on the witness stand if he does not choose to do so. Counsel for the defendant is always entitled to apply for additional time to prepare the defense.

Any persons convicted of crime by the Military Government court may within 30 days after the sentence is imposed appeal for a review of the evidence and ask the Military Government to set the verdict aside.

Six Lessons Allies Learned in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

which is considerably more than twice Allied losses in the whole campaign.

The entire Sicilian campaign cost the Allies 274 aircraft, but the Axis 1,691—1,100 destroyed on the ground or captured, the remaining 591 shot down in combat—though exact figures are not available yet.

Delaying Action by Nazis

When the Italian coastal defenses were penetrated rapidly and it was clear that the Italian Sixth Army, charged with holding Sicily, was not going to operate as a cohesive whole, but was going to resist in separate groups or not at all, the Germans gave up all idea of holding the island, and devoted themselves instead to rearguard action intended to delay the progress of Allied troops as long as possible.

This they did with considerable skill and bravery and it is estimated they succeeded in withdrawing to the Italian mainland under a canopy of heavy flak something like half their effectives, together with much material. After all, it is only 20 minutes' journey for fast seacraft across the Straits of Messina, and though the Allies took frequent toll from air and sea, the Axis ferry service night and day—especially night—was able to keep going.

All the same, it is calculated that half of the 60,000 to 70,000 Germans estimated to have been on the Island never got off it and about 24,000 were killed or wounded and 6,000 to 7,000 taken prisoner. The smallness of the last figure is a tribute to German military qualities, which the Allies overmatched.

Did Everything Possible

In Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's words, "Our troops have done everything the best troops in the world could have done—and that goes for all three services." One reason for this is the splendid "battle discipline" that has become general among them since the Americans followed in training the example set by the British "battle schools." Through these, tough "Commando" training becomes the standard aimed at for whole armies, not just specialized formations like the Commandos and Rangers. Battle schools now are part of the American military-preparation setup, as they are of the British, and American chiefs pay highest tribute to the system.

Americans in this theater of the war had to learn their battle lessons the hard way during the Tunisian fighting. At times, it was a grim and expensive experience. But they came back full of fight, profiting by each reverse, and the results of their experience were strikingly evident in Sicily.

Both the Americans and British have qualities of character which lend themselves to the most strenuous training such as they now receive before undergoing their first battle. The current system of preparation insures that they act intelligently, resourcefully, and confidently as individuals or small units in the field. This is particularly valuable when officers become casualties or the enemy springs a surprise.

Up to Men Themselves

Complete organization can insure men at the right place at the right time to start fighting. But after that, everything depends on the troops themselves. From that point onward, this is a young men's war, and the young men of the United States and Britain fought it spendidly in Sicily.

One impressive illustration of the value of intensive "battle-school" training was afforded by the showing of a United States division which went straight from the United States to Sicily and there gave an excellent account of itself in its first engagements. The same remark applies to the Canadians fighting as a full division for the first time in Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eight Army.

Such is the background explanation of the first two of the six outstanding new lessons learned in Sicily.

The remaining four are attributable to the remarkable teamwork developed by the three fighting services of the United States and Britain at all levels of command. As regards the Sicilian campaign, this teamwork began three months ago at highest level of command and spread wider and wider as it reached down toward the broad base of the operational pyramid attained when 160,000 men in an armada of ships and borne by airplanes converged upon the white beaches of Southeastern Sicily the night of July 9-10.

Lessons in Africa

The landing in North Africa Nov. 8, 1942, had taught the planners a great deal—not the least about flaws in the combined American and British organization of amphibian operations at that time. Mistakes made then were not repeated at Sicily, lessons since learned were profited by, and the percentage of error in connection with the Sicilian landings was remarkably small considering the intricacy of the problems involved.

Amphibian operations are the most complicated military undertakings of all and their smooth working out depends on the wiseness of the detailed decision taken a long way ahead of time. The logistic problems are prodigious and it is not possible for battalion commanders on the beaches to rectify errors made over conference tables or in departmental interpretation of plans.

It takes a great deal of thought to insure loading and arrival of ships, for example, so that when the infantry landed, the bulldozers would come ashore at the right time in order to make roads for the tanks whose speedy advance may be essential to support the infantry. Keynote to the success of amphibian operations is coordination. In the early stages of the North African campaign, the Americans and British lacked it in certain respects. In Sicily they had it to an extent that has drawn the highest praise from General Eisenhower and has gained the admiration of all close-range observers. Particular tribute in this respect is paid to the engineers and supply services.

Complicated Plans

Once detailed plans were decided upon, they are so complicated that they are virtually inflexible. All sorts of possible contingencies have been provided for because when details are worked out, it is not possible to forecast the actual conditions that will be met when the attack is launched. The necessity of providing for all possible eventualities explains why some cargo taking up valuable space in ships sent to Sicily never was required. Unloading difficulties have to be envisaged, enemy dispositions and probable tactics anticipated, and the element of surprise utilized to its fullest extent.

How well this element was exploited in Sicily is shown by the fact that, although the Axis had every reason to anticipate the attack on the Island, its defenders were caught on the wrong foot by the Allied choice of the places where is developed the methods by which it was carried out, and the directions which it took.

The enemy was deliberately thrown off the right scent in various ways that cannot be particularized here and repeatedly taken by surprise, yet the Allies did nothing that was not basically in accordance with teachings of peacetime military textbooks. Imagination and appreciation of the potentialities of modern fighting and transport equipment vindicated old theories by new application.

'Ducks' in Vital Role

An important contributory factor to success of the operation—to cite one example—was the American product known as "the duck"—a 2½-ton truck that can be lowered into the sea from a ship loaded with supplies and men and when it reaches the beaches, run up them on its wheels and go off buzzing along the road to its destination. This solution to some major amphibian problems illustrates the general line of progress being made in the application of textbook theories speeded up to 1943 tempo.

In a brief survey of the lessons of the Sicilian campaign, I have not mentioned air and sea co-operation, both of which played a vital role in obtaining success.

But the major lessons relating to this had been learned previously except in regard to gliders. They never had been used by the Allies before and to that extent were an experimental project the result of which is being carefully studied for the future. It is not permissible to discuss the findings now, but they can be described as encouraging.

That goes for the lessons of the Sicilian campaign as a whole—a campaign that is the forerunner of operations in which the lessons will be applied on a far bigger scale and by which the war in the European theater may be decided as the Russians continue to roll back the German armies in the East.

Göring 'Ashamed' Of German Air Force

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 21

A personal order from Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, saying he was ashamed of his German Air Force for no longer "loving battle," was found in Sicily, a Reuters report from Allied Headquarters in North Africa said.

In the order dated some time in July, Reichsmarshal Göring complained of the loss of the German Air Force's "aggressive spirit."

Steady Aleutian March Follows U. S. Tactical Plan

Continued from Page 1

and Attu, nearly a thousand miles to the West.

The next move occurred when U. S. Army and Navy forces made a joint landing on Adak on Aug. 30, 1942. The history of that rapid period of movement and development is a record of building and fighting at the same time. Every day that was flying weather, the construction workers at Adak counted the bombers in and out as they went on their missions against Kiska and Attu. Planes were operating from the Adak "strip" 15 days after the first landing.

On Jan. 15, this year, our troops landed on Amchitka, an especially good site for air facilities. By May, the time for taking Attu arrived and on May 11, the delayed landing was made on that island. The campaign was costly, full of hardships, and lasted 19 days.

Supply and Construction

With the Japanese on Attu defeated, activities in this area settled down to:

1. Completion of construction on the bases already started.
2. Consolidation of our Attu position and the building of a base there.
3. Preparation for whatever campaigns we might eventually undertake, either against the Japanese remaining on Kiska or against more distant targets.

As one veteran officer of the Aleutian campaign put it: "Once ashore and the enemy, if any, defeated, our problem immediately settled down to one of supply and construction. It was a matter of sweating the brow and battling the weather. Troops who were originally sent here to defend Alaska have been used to unload ships and built Quonset huts."

The movement of the war westward has had the effect of turning bases that were once considered frontiers—bases like Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor—into supply stations and traffic transfer points on the Navy's air passenger routes.

As the war shifted west, so did the Construction Battalions and their equipment. Around Kodiak, they tell you that a supply officer has to lock his warehouse doors at night. Otherwise, he will come back in the morning to discover that everything has been cleared out and sent to Adak.

Cost Placed at $80,000,000

The necessity for building everything from the ground up plus the permanent type of construction that has gone into some of the bases makes the Aleutians war look like an expensive proposition.

I have heard the cost of Kodiak estimated at $80,000,000.

A typical example of the building there is the bachelor officers quarters, a finely finished permanent building with private bathrooms for every suite of two rooms (or four men.)

It is not exaggeration to say that the North Pacific war bill will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. But the final cost will the Japanese out of the Aleutians but against the subsequent campaign we are thus enabled to wage against the Kuriles and finally Japan's main islands.

Waters Under Full Patrol

Except for their initial effort in June of 1942, the Japanese invaders have moved about very little in the Aleutians. Having failed to take Dutch Harbor they have had to be content to immobilize shipping and troops, draw us into a more vigorous effort than we might otherwise have had to expend, and make us pay the highest possible cost to evict them from U. S. soil.

It is the general opinion of observers here that the Japanese evacuated Attu for several weeks in the autumn of 1942. If it is true that they went to Kiska for a while then presumably the only reason American forces did not seize the opportunity to take Attu was that we were not yet ready to make a landing.

The Japanese have made repeated efforts to get supplies to the isolated troops on Kiska. It is believed that they have sent some food, ammunition, planes, and guns (a sub can carry 105 mm anti-aircraft and 3 inch to 5 inch guns). But the neighboring waters have been constantly patrolled by P. B. Ys.

As far as is known here, the last attempt by the enemy to supply Kiska with surface ships was made on July 10, when four cargo vessels tried to approach the island. The 11th Air Force bombers sank one of the ships, left another sinking, and damaged the remaining two sufficiently to reduce their speed. The fog and their proximity to the Kuriles is believed to have saved the other two ships. But they did not make Kiska.

German Materials Leaving Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (AP)—The last Nazi soldiers traveling on leave between Germany and Norway through Sweden crossed the Swedish borders early yesterday in line with Sweden's rescinding of permission for the transport of German troops and war matériel over Swedish railways, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

The German transportation rights were removed in order to promote better relations between Sweden and Norway and to lift a burden from Sweden's neutrality policy.

Within the next two days 15 freight carloads of accumulated German war supplies will be removed from Sweden. The movement of such matériel was banned as of Aug. 15.

Members of Germany's armed forces still may travel through Sweden—but not without regular visas and not while wearing uniforms.

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Russian Sunshine and Shadow Tone War Correspondents' Trip

By Henry C. Cassidy
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 21—When you read stories under the dateline, "With the Red Army," don't feel sorry for the correspondents over any hardships you may imagine they are undergoing.

"We take it in the neck"—and various other parts—going to and from the front but, while there, we loll in luxury.

I have just been on a trip which reached a new high point in the Soviet organization of visits to the front.

We stayed in a camp which could well serve as a rest resort for the tired American businessman. It rose as though by miracle on a bank of the Oka River opposite the ruins of Orel.

The roomy tents had four iron cots, each with snowy white sheets and khaki blankets. A table stood in the center covered with a tablecloth bearing a vase of flowers.

These super-special tents with double flaps at the door had sliding windows.

On the river bank was the bath tent providing hot showers.

A special mess tent had a head table for six persons and smaller tables for four set around the walls.

Table Heaped Twice Daily

The service was provided by a squad of white-robed girls who heaped the tables twice daily with cold sausage, salmon, cheese, tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, hot hamburger steak, potatoes, rice, and hot milk.

There was also a "master barber" who entered the tent in the morning, said, "s'il vous plait," and offered a shave; and an accordionist who played Red Army marching songs and selections from "Aida."

Prize attendant of all was the Medical Corps Lieutenant Dora who acted as orderly, kept the tents neat in the day, tucked in the correspondents at night and, saluting briskly, left them to slumber.

The trips to the front have even become co-educational. Four women correspondents were included this visit. One got a speck of dust in her eye and the caravan had to halt until it was removed, but otherwise they stood the test well.

Coming Home Different

There seemed to be one trouble about all this. We thought we war correspondents were going to the front. Our hosts thought we were a delegation which came from America to see how the Red Army lives.

Some got the misunderstanding erased by the trip home, however, when enough discomfort was provided to make it really seem like a trip to the front. Paradoxically, the discomfort was furnished by the United States in the form of three American machines, known as "bucket seat weapon carriers," which were used for transportation.

The bucket seats actually consisted of extremely hard, wooden boards on which we sat facing each other in the backs of trucks while the machines bucked and bounced over rough roads.

We sat that way for 18 hours, taking what could be compared only to an old-fashioned spanking.

And we wished we could have brought the comforts of the camp back with us.

Precision Bombing on Italy

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Americans Use Care in Their Raids

Returning a second time to attack the Littorio railroad yards at Rome, United States Army Marauders put their bombs squarely on the target. The clouds of smoke roll up from a train that was blown up and yard buildings. The two points of black smoke just above the bend of the Tiber River (lower left) are burning planes smashed on the airfield which adjoins the railroad yards. Two planes, apparently damaged in the previous raid, lie on the field (right center). Several planes are visible in the revetments about the field, but the Axis fliers made no effort to get them up to defend Rome. The white splotches are bomb hits on the field in the first raid.

Huge Boost in Aid to Russia Major Aim of Quebec Parley

Continued from Page 1

sia on the other, in London soon after the close of the meeting here.

High Soivet officials recently have visited Washington, London, and Ottawa to prepare the way for the new protocol.

It should be understood, of course, that such attention as is being given to the readjustments of the Russian protocol does not mean that Soviet officials are participating in the present conference. They are not. They would be welcome but they are absent for reasons persuasive to Moscow and of all the possible reasons one conclusive reason could easily be that the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan and obviously does not feel that it can risk further entanglement, at least at this time.

No Ruffled Feelings

However, despite absence of Soviet authorities and despite the continuing difficulty of arranging a first-hand, three-power meeting among the three strongest fighting Allies, there is reason to state that the Anglo-American chiefs are not seriously dissatisfied with the kind of military collaboration Premier Stalin is offering. It is doing very well and when Moscow's official press says that the best aid the Allies can give is to open a Western Front and draw off about 50 Nazi divisions, such statements are understandable and are causing no ruffled feelings here.

That can be reasonably considered to be what the British and Americans themselves want to accomplish and there are plenty of indications that Russia's reiterated demand for military action to divert Nazi strength from the Eastern Front is receiving careful attention here.

The upward revision of the third Russian protocol is related to these discussions because the supply of the Soviet Union enters vitally into the over-all considerations of high strategy.

At this conference are most of the men concerned on the highest level with the question of war supplies and their assignment. Besides Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, there are on the American side Harry Hopkins, Chairman of the Ammunitions Assignment Board; W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter in London. For the British, there are Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport, and Sir Hastings Ismay, the Lieutenant General and the Prime Minister's most intimate military adviser.

U-Boats on Run

The possibility of delivering greatly increased munitions to Russia was never greater, with Nazi submarines in the North Atlantic decidedly on the run. The sinking of German U-boats at the rate of 30 a month for the past three months—as has been officially announced, and there is no evident reason to expect the American-British-Canadian forces to lose the upper hand—and the clearance of the Axis out of the Mediterranean, mean that supplies now can go through to both ends of the Soviet front as never before.

The present intention of the Allies is to get them there as never before and in quantities never reached before.

It develops that the military planning on all levels can be expected to be over by early next week and the conclusion will enable President Roosevelt to be in Ottawa Aug. 25 for a public address which will be broadcast to the world.

President to Speak

QUEBEC, Aug. 21 (AP)—A formal announcement that President Roosevelt would spend Aug. 25 in Ottawa, Canada's Capital, and address members of the Dominion Parliament disclosed that the Quebec war conference would end Aug. 24.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Mr. Roosevelt's address, where he will have his first public forum after the war deliberations end, probably would be about a 10-minute speech and that arrangements were being made for it to be broadcast.

Night Lighting to Cut Flying Time South

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Pan American World Airways announced that the addition of night lighting shortly would reduce the travel time on two of its important routes to South America.

Lighting of Pan America's Brownsville, Texas, to Guatemala City route, via Mexico City, will reduce from two days to one the time now required for travel from Brownsville to Balboa; while lighting of the Miami to Belem portion of the air route to Buenos Aires will permit round-trip flights from Miami to San Juan, Puerto Rico, in one instead of the present two days required.

The Company was first to operate a lighted airway in Latin America when it began night operations on Feb. 16, last, of its line between Los Angeles and Mexico City.

Churchill Aide At Quebec Is His Daughter

QUEBEC, Aug. 21 (AP)—Mary Churchill, aide-de-camp as well as daughter of Great Britain's Prime Minister, is as cheerful, friendly and energetic as her famous father.

Mary, bubbling with excitement over her first trip to America, lunched with members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps at historic Montmorency Falls overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

She said she was staying at the Citadel on the same floor with her father, and added:

"I run errands and make myself useful whenever I can."

Mary said the Citadel is not crowded but life there is "hectic."

"Papa [pronounced Papah] mostly works, and very late. Occasionally we see a movie. We saw Disney's South American film, 'Saludos Amigos,'" she said.

Looking pert in her ATS—Auxiliary Territorial Service—uniform, Mary answered most questions during an interview, and said, "I love it." The photographers commented on her fresh complexion and lovely smile, but Mary turned to admire the waterfall.

Asked whether she intended to remain in Canada, she said:

"I am very anxious to return to my antiaircraft battery."

Asked what the Prime Minister calls his aide-de-camp, she hesitated and then said:

"He just says, 'Mary, where are you?'"

Another reporter asked if she talked with President Roosevelt.

"Yes, quite a lot," she answered.

"Well, do you like him?" she was pressed.

"What do you think?" came the giggling reply.

Russians Devoted To Two 'Freedoms'

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21 (AP)—Russia is devoted to two of the "four freedoms" more than the United States, Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich, Harvard University Professor of Government, said in a lecture at Drake University.

Dr. Friedrich, author and authority on international affairs, said the two freedoms in which Russians have a "firmer conviction" than Americans are freedom from want and freedom from fear.

"Every man and woman in Russia is concerned that no person shall suffer from want," he declared.

"In this country, however, suggest to a man that he pay a greater portion of his income as taxes so that someone in the deep South will not suffer from want, and he will shout, 'no.'

"This person will say, 'no, I earned this and I have a right to keep it. I will have nothing to do with these others.'"

Because Russians have experienced terror, and the persons in this country have not, Russia is more devoted to the "freedom from fear" than Americans are, Dr. Friedrich added.

Polish Armies Set for Signal

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Two tough Polish armies bearing equipment supplied by the United States and Great Britain and containing powerful artillery and parachute units are set to spring against the Axis in Europe when the signal for the Allied invasion is given.

The Polish Government in exile here, disclosing details of the existence of these forces said their nucleus was formed by survivors of the Polish Army which nearly was wiped out when the Germans stormed through Poland in September, 1939.

In that bitter campaign, the Government said, the Poles lost 902,095 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, hero of the Battle of Poland, who was wounded three times, is in command of one of the armies, consisting of approximately 80,000 men based in the Middle East. The other force, with undisclosed thousands of men eager to drive back into the continent, is stationed in Britain, it was said.

The forces include 4,000 Polish girls—the Pestkis—trained for defense purposes but prepared also to get into the fighting if necessary. The forces will be augmented also by several hundred former Boy Scouts who recently reached their 18th birthday and who have been trained for ordnance and signal tasks.

Dutch Ready

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Dutch planes will spearhead the reconquest of the Netherlands, and other forces are ready to drive against Tokyo and Batavia in the East Indies, the War Minister of the German-held Netherlands said in a speech Aug. 19.

"We have built up our fighter and bomber squardons and although they are limited in number, they will certainly form the nucleus which, strengthened by forces on the other side of the channel, will be the first to reconquer our native land," Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude declared at a luncheon.

"If the Battle of the Pacific follows the Battle of the Atlantic, we are prepared to send out as many of our forces as we can, not only to Batavia, but also to Tokyo."

Quebec Flag Etiquette Solved by Harriman

By the Associated Press

Quebec, Aug. 21

The question of where the Stars and Stripes should fly, with relation to the ensigns of Canada and Great Britain, above Quebec's ancient Citadel, put Canadian officials into a dither in advance of President Roosevelt's arrival here.

They couldn't decide whether it should be at the left or right of Canada's red ensign and apparently nobody was enough of a specialist on international niceties to decide.

Finally, Averell Harriman, American Lend-Lease Co-ordinator in London, made everybody happy. He asked: "From what direction are you going to look at the flags, and what direction will the wind be blowing?"

And the Stars and Stripes fly from the Citadel, on the right or the left of the red ensign, depending on where you stand when you look toward the Citadel.

500 Nazis Downed

By the Polish Telegraph Agency

LONDON, Aug. 21—Polish air squadrons based in Britain have shot down more than 500 Nazi planes since organization of the Polish flying forces in England in 1940, it was announced here Aug. 18.

This figure was made public as Polish fliers and other units observed Polish Army Day and approached the fourth anniversary of Germany's invasion of their country, in September, 1939.

The Polish Air Force, under command of Air Vice-Marshal Stanislaw Ujejeski, has made raids all over Germany and France, in conjunction with the Royal Air Force. Poland's air strength in Britain now numbers 12,000 men, and includes one night and six day fighter squadrons under Polish command.

Since the start of the war, Polish aviators have accounted for more than 1,500 Nazi flying craft.

Rocket-Bomb Pierces Armor

LONDON (AP)—A Russian rocket bomb-projectile which may foreshadow a revolution in airplane fireworks is described in a Swedish technical report as capable of piercing seven inches of armor plate, although it weighs only about 50 pounds.

Details of the novel weapon, which was first heard of about a year ago, were given in a translation of a Swedish report on a Soviet Lagg-3 fighter released in London by the Ministry of Aircraft Production. The data was believed to have been obtained from a plane which the Finns captured and allowed Swedish technicians to examine.

The report said that the projectiles were launched from a three-rail rack fitted under each wing of the Lagg monoplane. Drawings indicated that the missile is about two to three feet long and six or seven inches thick and looks like the conventional air bomb.

The tail is fitted with four stabilizer vanes and a discharge nozzle. Slow-burning propellent charges are in the rear of the casing and are ignited electrically by a control in the cockpit.

The forward part of the casing is the high explosive fragmentation type, set off on contact with the target. The propellent is said to increase penetration up to seven inches of armor plate.

"A case is known where this weapon was used in aerial combat and it is stated that hits have been registered up to 60 meters range," the report added.

These details, the fullest yet to be released here, are of interest to those who see in rocket projectiles the answer to the search for a means to mount heavier guns in planes.

The big problem in this direction in the past has been the recoil and muzzle blast effect and so far the 40-millimeter cannon mounted on tank-bursting Hurricanes are the largest known to be in use.

If rockets which start slowly with a minimum of recoil and then gain speed could be adapted to planes this problem might be largely overcome and enable planes to discharge missiles equal to the destructive power of heavy field guns.

The development of the so-called rocket in such weapons as the American "bazooka" gun opened the possibilities for guns of that type attached to planes and firing rocket-type projectiles through a simple barrel rather than off rails as the Russians have done.

Even though the "bazooka" is light enough to be held and fired by one man, it is known to have destructive power at least equal to a 75-millimeter field gun and presumably even a small airplane could mount a gun on similar lines, firing a much heavier projectile.

New Job Need Set by A. F. L. At 12,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The American Federation of Labor called yesterday for joint union-management planning now for the creation of 12,000,000 new postwar jobs in the United States.

It quoted the Committee for Economic Development of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as authority for the estimate that many more persons must be employed than were working before the war in 1940 "if we are to reach full employment for our own people."

The assertion, in the A. F. of L.'s monthly Labor Survey publication, added that some 30,000,000 workers and soldiers "will probably have to change jobs after the war."

"Private enterprise must show its initiative and genius in this reconversion if it is to live in the United States and if widespread unemployment and government control are to be avoided," the A. F. of L. added.

The union asserted that there would have to be international investment and international trade, "sending our machinery and other products to foreign lands, creating jobs here in America and helping to build modern industries abroad and receiving from these countries in return the raw materials we need."

An illustration cited:

"Detroit (cars), Cleveland (tools), Milwaukee (mill parts), Los Angeles (planes), and many others are industrial cities geared to supply the world. They are world cities in terms of needed materials as well."

Canada Advances Age of Workers In Shift Group

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell has announced that all youths and men aged 16 to 40 have been made subject to existing and further compulsory employment transfer orders under a recent Order-in-Council.

Previously, the orders—used to shift workers from nonessential to essential industries—applied only to men designated for the compulsory military call-up, and to youths aged 16, 17, and 18. Now they apply to all youths and men aged 16 to 40, inclusive, whether married or single and whether or not liable to military call-up.

Mr. Mitchell said the sixth compulsory employment transfer order would be issued shortly. The order, which will relate only to occupations and industries included in the first five orders, will bring under the previous orders all youths and men from 16 to 40 who have not already been covered.

Teacher Turnover Tableau Terrific

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 21 (AP)—Acute is an inadequate term for McCracken County's teacher shortage, but speedy is the word for its teacher turnover.

The School Board reported Friday that on Thursday it had elected Charles Lages of Essex, Mo., principal of Lone Oak High School and also named his wife a teacher there. When Miles Meredith, Superintendent of Schools, went to the telegraph office to send the Lages notification of their appointment, he found there a wire from them rejecting the positions which actually they had held for almost two hours.

But that wasn't all. The Board elected five teachers during its meeting. Before the minutes had dried, eight resignations were received.

Man Who Set Chateau Stage Didn't Even Tell His Brother

QUEBEC, Aug. 21 (AP)—Heavy Allied infiltration of the Chateau Frontenac took place before the war conference got under way, and the man directly in charge of all the arrangements did not even tell his own brother, who had to be brought in on the negotiations, what was in the offing.

Dr. E. H. Coleman, Canadian Undersecretary of State, was in charge of all the advance work.

He disclosed that it cost the Canadian Government about $8,000 a day to commandeer the famous Chateau on the bluffs above the St. Lawrence in the midst of its busiest season.

Some 500 to 600 persons, from Allied Chiefs of Staff down to clerks and stenographers, are quartered there. About 200 to 250 of them are Americans, about the same number Britons, and 85 are Canadians.

Owned by Canadian Pacific

The noted hostelry is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which D. C. Coleman, brother of the Undersecretary, is Chairman. The Undersecretary merely told his brother on July 30 that the hotel would have to be taken over for an indefinite period.

It was not until Aug. 5 that guests were told they would have to move out by Aug. 8, two days before the conference began, and telegrams were sent to persons who had made reservations, telling them to stay away.

Everyone was cleared out except half a dozen permanent guests. They use a separate entrance now.

Before exodus, British, Canadian, and United States Army officers began moving in to size up the situation from security and other angles—all working independently.

Suspicious Guests

Some of the Canadians spotted a couple of men guests and were a little suspicious of them. They disappeared for a while, then turned up later in United States Army uniforms. They were part of the advance infiltration.

Of the 624 bedrooms—there are 1,100 beds—in the hotel, 25 have been converted into offices. The Canadian Government is paying for the offices at the rate of $10 a day. And for each person quartered there, the rate on the American plan is $11 to $12 a day—considerably less than a tourist would have to pay.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill stay at the old Quebec Citadel near by.

They occupy the summer residence of Canada's Governor General, the Earl of Athlone. Mr. Churchill and his party occupy one floor and President Roosevelt and his party the one above, where a long terrace looks directly down the St. Lawrence, 300 feet below.

Fine Chefs

Each floor has eight or ten bedrooms and a dining room. Two of the best chefs of the Chateau, who had enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, are posted for duty at the Citadel for the duration of the conference.

Dr. Coleman did not know what accommodations were available for Fala, Mr. Roosevelt's pet Scottie.

A small reception room on the President's floor was converted into a map room, where he and Mr. Churchill follow every detail of the progress of the war around the world.

Rumors flew when the Chateau was taken over. Some had it that the Pope was coming, others that Mussolini was being brought in as a war prisoner, still others that it would be converted into a hospital for war casualties.

The hotel staff numbers about 600, and only a few additional waiters had to be borrowed from other hotels in the city, Dr. Coleman said.

Half West Point Strikers Go Back

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—An Army spokesman said that approximately half of 800 striking workers at West Point's Stewart Field and an auxiliary air field at Galeville had returned to their jobs.

The announcement came from Captain Thomas J. Roberts, Public Relations Officer for the Army District Engineer Office in New York City, who said "50 per cent" of the strikers resumed work pending negotiation of the dispute.

The strike, which began Aug. 17 and involves chiefly operating engineers, teamsters, and chauffeurs, threatened to interrupt flight training of United States Military Academy Aviation cadets. Academy officials said the dispute was delaying completion of paving projects and other war contracts in the vicinity.

Col. A. B. Jones of the Engineers Corps said in New York last night the strike was called by the Building Trades Council of Newburgh, and added that "it was intimated they desired to force" a contractor at Montgomery Airport, near by, "to enter into a union agreement." No qualified union spokesman could be reached for comment.

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The Home Forum

Weapons For Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS TIME the importance of the weapons of material warfare is unquestioned. They must be made available in ample quantities if individual freedom is to prevail. There is, however, a still greater need, yes, a more insistent requirement—the demand for spiritual growth. Material victories alone cannot suffice to maintain peace and harmony, for true peace is predicated upon higher considerations. The conquering of an enemy should mean that both conqueror and conquered will seek a basis from which they may advance into the ways of maintaining lasting peace. Not alone victory under arms, but something more spiritual, is therefore essential.

The Apostle Paul saw the need clearly, and has succinctly stated the case for true harmony as follows (II Corinthians 10:3-5): **"For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;) casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."**

This remarkable declaration makes it clear that even from a human standpoint the most important weapon for the prosecution of our warfare in the interests of a lasting peace, is spiritual understanding. Gladly we may recognize the spiritual fact that the final victory over every phase of sin, sickness, and death, and the establishment of eternal harmony in their stead, are dependent upon "the knowledge of God," whereby "every thought" may be brought into obedience to the Christ, Truth. Spiritual understanding, then, being the sure foundation of demonstration as taught in Christian Science, is the gateway to heaven; and certainly no one can conceive of the heavenly kingdom as embracing carnal warfare, physical disability, or deprivation in any form.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, its inspired author, has written (pp. 209-210): **"Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God. It shows the superiority of faith by works over faith in words."** And she continues, **"The Principle and proof of Christianity are discerned by spiritual sense. They are set forth in Jesus' demonstrations, which show—by his healing the sick, casting out evils, and destroying death, 'the last enemy that shall be destroyed,'—his disregard of matter and its so-called laws."**

The translation of spiritual understanding into works is the victory of Christian Science. The healing activities of this Christlike religion show that to comprehend the allness of God, and the impotence of evil, involves the forging of spiritually mental armament through prayer and study. This was the method by which Christ Jesus overcame all material limitations. The Bible and the Christian Science textbook are the sources for our spiritual research, and through their intelligent daily use, the "capacity to understand God" is assured, wherewith to heal the sick and free the sinner. Our watchword is couched in the thought of the Apostle (II Corinthians 3:4, 5), **"And such trust have we through Christ to Godward: not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God."**

Grasping more firmly the vital premises of spiritual knowledge, we can see that health and peace are not acquired incidentally to material planning or hope, but are realized by daily utilization of all the "weapons of our warfare." Among these will be found such qualities as humility, kindness, forgiveness, bigness of heart, love, courage, and gratitude. To reflect them consistently is to express the goodness of God. They, indeed, make us "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"—to the destruction of the mesmeric falsities of fear, ignorance, sin, hatred, envy, avarice, and revenge.

As these heavenly armaments are built more and more securely into our hearts, the struggle for worldly supremacy will become proportionately less, until eventually all warring factions of mortal mind disappear and the "peace, good will toward men" promised in Luke (2:14) will prevail.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 281), **"War will end when nations are ripe for progress;"** and (*ibid.*, p. 282), **"Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, nations are helped onward towards justice, righteousness, and peace, which are the landmarks of prosperity."** When the world turns again from the industries of war to the pursuits of peace, the ability to maintain that peace will vitally depend upon the extent to which mankind accepts and profits by the "chastisements of Love," purifying and healing the nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Exact knowledge of Christian Science, its application to various human problems, and current developments of the Christian Science movement can be gained from reading all the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, who is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The Christian Science Journal
This monthly magazine contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
This weekly magazine is in small, pocket size and contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy 10c.

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This magazine is issued monthly in German or French with alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Issued quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille. Price, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons to be studied daily and read at the Sunday services in Christian Science Churches throughout the world. Published four times a year in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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a daily newspaper, with correspondents or reporters in every important news spot on the globe. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; a copy, 5c. Christian Science periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. The Monitor is also sold by many newsstands. Special Introductory Offer of $1.00 for 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by C. William Reid, Edinburgh

A VIEW OF "ARTHUR'S SEAT," FROM THE KING'S PARK, EDINBURGH

THIS PEACEFUL SCENE is not in an outlying Highland glen, but within the boundaries of the Scottish capital. Edinburgh has many fine and unspoiled open spaces, but none are finer than this old royal hunting-park.

Edinburgh is built on ridges, the central one being the ridge that runs from the Castle Rock down to the gates of Holyrood House and the King's Park. This park is of special interest to the geologist because Arthur's Seat, with its Lion Head, was once a volcano. While the Castle Rock and the Salisbury Crags owe their distinctive features to ice, Arthur's Seat withstood the onslaughts of the glaciers.

The Radicals' Road, where Sir Walter Scott is said to have liked to wander on summer evenings, was the outcome of an early effort to relieve unemployment by setting idle men to the making or improving of the roads.

Vredewapenen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE WAPENS voor den tegenwoordigen oorlog op stoffelijk gebied zijn ontegenzeggelijk van veel belang. Zij moeten in groote hoeveelheden voorradig zijn, zal persoonlijke vrijheid gehandhaafd blijven. Er is evenwel iets anders, dat nog veel meer noodig is, inderdaad, het is een dringende vereischte, ja, het allernoodzakelijkste is—geestelijke ontwikkeling. Overwinningen op stoffelijk gebied alleen zijn nooit voldoende om vrede en harmonie te bestendigen, want ware vrede is het resultaat van hoogere beschouwingen. Het overwinnen van een vijand moest eigenlijk beteekenen, dat zoowel de overwinnaar als de verslagene een grondslag trachten te leggen, waarop zij kunnen voortbouwen en de middelen vinden om een duurzamen vrede te vestigen. Niet een overwinning met kracht van wapens alleen, maar iets veel geestelijkers is hiervoor noodig.

De Apostel Paulus zag dit duidelijk in en hij heeft kort en bondig het geval voor ware harmonie als volgt gesteld: „Want wandelende in het vleesch, voeren wij den krijg niet naar het vleesch; want de wapenen onzes krijgs zijn niet vleeschelijk, maar krachtig door God tot nederwerping der sterkten; dewijl wij de overleggingen ternederwerpen, en alle hoogte die zich verheft tegen de kennis Gods, en alle gedachte gevangen leiden tot de gehoorzaamheid van Christus" (II Corinthiërs 10:3-5).

Deze merkwaardige verklaring doet ons helder zien, dat zelfs van een menschelijk standpunt uit beschouwd, het voornaamste wapen voor het voeren van onzen oorlog terwille van een duurzamen vrede „geestelijk begrijpen" is. Met blijdschap kunnen wij kennis nemen van het geestelijke feit, dat de beslissende zegepraal over elken vorm van zonde, ziekte en dood en, in hun plaats, het vestigen van eeuwige harmonie, samengaat met „de kennis Gods", waardoor, „alle gedachte" in gehoorzaamheid aan den Christus, de Waarheid, kan worden onderworpen. Daar geestelijk begrijpen de vaste grondslag van iedere bewijsgeving is (zooals de Christelijke Wetenschap ons leert), is het eveneens de open deur tot den hemel; en is er iemand, die zich zou kunnen voorstellen, dat een dierlijke oorlog, lichamelijk onvermogen of gebrek in welken vorm ook in het koninkrijk der hemelen kan voorkomen?

In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] heeft Mary Baker Eddy, de bezielde schrijfster, op blzn. 209-210 geschreven: „De geestelijke zin is een bewust en bestendig vermogen om God te begrijpen. Wij leeren er door, dat een geloof met de werken een geloof in woorden vèr overtreft." En zij gaat voort: „Het Beginsel en bewijs van het Christendom worden door den geestelijken zin onderkend. De bewijsgevingen van Jezus maken hen duidelijk; die bewijsgevingen toonen, doordat hij de zieken genas, euvelen uitwierp en den dood, „de[n] laatste[n] vijand die te niet gedaan wordt," overwon, zijn geringschatting van de stof en haar zoogenaamde wetten."

De Christelijke Wetenschap behaalt haar overwinningen door geestelijk begrijpen in werken om te zetten. De genezende werkzaamheden van dezen godsdienst van den Christus bewijzen, dat, wil men het alzijn van God en tevens de onmacht van het kwaad omvatten, men zijn geestelijkgedachtelijke wapenrusting in de ure van gebed en studie moet smeden. Op deze wijze heeft ook Christus Jezus over alle stoffelijke beperkingen gezegevierd. De Bijbel en het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap zijn onze hulpbronnen voor onze geestelijke navorschingen en door ze dagelijks met inzicht te bestudeeren, kunnen wij van „het vermogen om God te begrijpen", waardoor wij den zieke genezen en den zondaar vrijmaken, verzekerd zijn. Ons wachtwoord wordt gevonden in de volgende gedachte van den Apostel: „Zulk een vertrouwen hebben wij door Christus op God. Niet dat wij uit onszelven bekwaam zijn iets als ons werk in rekening te brengen, maar onze bekwaamheid is Gods werk" (II Corinthiërs 3:4, 5—N. V.).

Als wij de eerste beginselen der geestelijke kennis meester zijn geworden, zullen wij inzien, dat gezondheid en vrede niet worden verworven, naargelang wij onze plannen en verwachtingen op de stof bouwen; zij kunnen alleen werkelijkheid voor ons verkrijgen, doordat wij dagelijks al „de wapenen onzes krijgs" in gebruik nemen. Tot deze wapens behooren de volgende hoedanigheden: nederigheid, vriendelijkheid, welwillendheid, vergevensgezindheid, grootmoedigheid, liefde, moed en dankbaarheid. Wanneer wij deze eigenschappen bij voortduur weerspiegelen, zullen wij Gods goedheid tot uitdrukking brengen. Zij maken ons voorzeker „krachtig door God tot nederwerping der sterkten"—krachtig tot de vernietiging van hypnotische bedrieglijkheden, zooals vrees, onwetendheid, zonde, haat, afgunst, vrekkigheid en wraakzucht.

Naarmate de hemelsche wapenen, die in ons hart moeten worden gevormd, krachtiger worden, zal er minder aanleiding voor een strijd voor de wereldoppermacht worden gevonden, totdat ten slotte alle krijgzuchtige partijschap, die deel van het sterfelijk gemoed uitmaakt, zal verdwijnen en de „vrede op aarde voor menschen des welbehagens" volgens de belofte in het evangelie van Lukas (N. V. 2:14) zal heerschen.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft op blz. 281 in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*: „Oorlogen zullen ophouden, wanneer de volkeren rijp voor vooruitgang zijn"; en verder op blz. 282 zegt zij: „Door de heilzame kastijdingen der Liefde worden de volkeren voortgeholpen op den weg naar rechtvaardigheid, gerechtigheid en vrede—deze zijn de mijlpalen van hun welvaart." Wanneer de wereld zich van het bedrijf der oorlogswapens zal afkeeren om zich weer met de werken des vredes bezig te houden, zal het vermogen om dien vrede te handhaven grootendeels afhangen van de gewilligheid, waarmede de menschheid „de kastijdingen der Liefde" aanvaarden en benutten zal, opdat de volkeren gereinigd en genezen mogen worden.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fallon Brook

Down by the lower meadow
Where Fallon Brook runs wide
And willows cast a shadow
On pools where minnows hide

There is yet time for being
Aware of quiet things,
For waiting long and seeing
The flash of scarlet wings.

These are the secret places
In which the heart can learn
A kinship that embraces
Pebble and sky and fern.

Not that the mind refuses
To know what must be known,
Or that unwisdom chooses
The sluggishness of stone;

But from that hour so taken
Where Fallon Brook runs wide
We shall return unshaken,
We shall be fortified!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Great Britain Wishes to Know—

UNQUESTIONABLY, the first and most important thing for Great Britain to realize is that America is also keen to explain. For never in the past has there been so ardent a desire to understand, so common an impulse toward give and take, as is now manifest on both sides of the Atlantic.

No longer do the English picture Americans moving about at the peril of Indian braves brandishing tomahawks, steering their motor-cars between the tree-stumps of their suburbs or else through dark cities devoid of civilizing street-lamps. No longer do many Americans, either, cast all Englishmen in the mould of stage dukes, strutting about in top hats, twirling monocles and looking unutterably haughty. Most of us have lived down all that. And yet we have still a good deal to learn about each other.

If one could stroll into Scottish-American House, only a stone's throw from Edinburgh's Princes Street—a place to which come men and women of the various services, city officials, educators, students and workers on the land—the questions would begin to shout and sing themselves into his ears. Shelves in that house are crammed with books about America: travel books, biographies, histories, period books, books describing the rivers or the industries or the peoples of various sections of the country, historical fiction. On the walls are hanging maps and photographs, all touching upon American scenes. And the books are being read, the photographs are being scrutinized. Consider the volumes comprising the WPA series of state guides, full of illustrations and descriptive matter in the form of routes and boundaries, distances and locales—Scottish-American House simply cannot get enough of them and cannot get them fast enough. Yes, the books on those shelves are being read engrossingly, and still the interest mounts. Perhaps the books are themselves acting to quicken the British appetite for knowledge, so that the questions come surging faster.

What questions?

Of whom are they being asked?

Who so much wishes to hear the answers?

Well, there is in Scotland a woman called Mrs. Peggy Humphrey. She is an American, some years resident in Scotland and connected with the Leys School, in Pitlochry, Perthshire, which, by the way, is the authentic school of Mr. Chips. Mrs. Humphrey, detecting an eagerness in Scotland to learn more about America, has been feeding it through the medium of an organization called "Books Across the Sea." The movement started in London where it was set in motion by certain American residents. Mrs. Beatrice Warde, another American married to a Britisher, was and still is its guiding spirit.

"Books Across the Sea," with a headquarters in Aldwych House, London, and another in Rockefeller Plaza, New York, has now two branch circles in Edinburgh and in Boston, Massachusetts. So it happens that New York and London, Edinburgh and Boston, are busily engaged in exchanging books. Not content with teaching merely, Mrs. Humphrey has traveled about Scotland lecturing to young and old on the subject of her native land. Hence it is she who has heard the questions come tumbling, she who has answered them as best she could, she who has compiled a classified list which has been the incentive for the writing of a series of articles now appearing in this newspaper.

There is no disputing the fact that the questions are impressive and, at the same time, staggering. They run the whole gamut from the differences between the British and the American constitutions, through the political parties and the Supreme Court, on through the influence of public opinion, down to technical matters of labor and economics, engineering, industry, roads, inventions, the natural sciences. There are questions about everyday life in America, about education; there are social questions, race questions, geographical questions, questions numerous and intricate on the war activities of men and women. Questions pertinent and impertinent. Questions galore. Questions important and not so important. But always questions. Questions eager, insistent, fresh and therefore a thousand times welcome.

It is possible, of course, to answer all these questions—possible to anyone with an intelligent, reasonable, patient and painstaking point of view. But possible only to such a one, for these questions do not lend themselves to succinct and flippant replies. The answers are as many and as varied as are the people of America. These people have come to America, or else their ancestors near or far behind them came, from different countries of Europe or of the Orient; they are still in greater or in lesser measure possessed of and influenced by their different heritages, different traits of character, different potentialities. Anyone who would understand America should grasp the fact that the United States is made up of widely separated and differentiated groups: English, Scottish and Irish along the East coast, we will say, Dutch too in the East, and some Spaniards down in Florida; Spanish in the Southwest and the Far West; Negroes—ah, yes, Negroes—especially in the South, but notably and increasingly now in the great cities of the North; and scattered and strewn between these more obvious groups everybody else known the whole world over: Scandinavians in the Middle West, Germans, too, plenty of them, Italians everywhere, a few English, a few French, many Slavs. And all these in different states and stages of Americanization. Then how could America speak as one man? How is it possible to proclaim that Americans as a people think this or fear that? Some of them do; others plainly do not. And, too, many who have deliberately turned their backs upon the Old World as well as those who have never had any direct contact with it, feel themselves far away, feel themselves safe and detached from the problems of Europe. Geography is a considerable factor, but subordinate always to conditions close at hand; which explains why it might be provable that there is more inclination to isolationism in or near a certain city of the East Coast than there is in Texas, a state notably world-conscious on account of its commerce. Isolationism is a state of mind. And so there are many shadings and emphases, qualifications and explanations, necessary in the mind of the man who studies and pretends to understand the manifold term: America.

We come back, then, to the books whose ranks are growing along the roomy shelves of Scottish-American House in Edinburgh. The answers to all the questions which the British are asking may be found in those thousands of printed pages; here a little and there a little information and local color which, patched together, will eventually fashion the entire jigsaw puzzle, 3,000 miles wide. By means of those books, the British may satisfy their curiosity and their zeal for knowledge of an important ally in World War II. These questionings, because of their complicated nature, cannot be answered easily or quickly. Yet the reliable source of information is just there. Enlightenment is transmitted by books, interest and entertainment is quickened, compassion, tolerance, understanding are bred and cultivated. Finally there will come love.

Mercifully there are books nowadays, plowing their slow ways over agitated seas, books which are eagerly awaited on opposite shores. Let America continue diligently to send the books, confident that the British desire them and will read them. Within the books is found, little by precious little, all that the British would like to know. And, as the French have believed for so long: "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Handwriting Enters the Realm of Art

THE SPENCERIAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, known to our fathers, used the watch spring for a decorative unit. It built up both writing and drawing from the watch-spring curves, most mechanical. In the copy books, birds made in that script flew around with stamped and sealed letters in their mouths. When it disappeared from the public schools, the Spencerian System still prevailed in the script of the steel-engraved calling cards and wedding invitations of our elect.

Spencer was the only man in the Anglo-Saxon world who taught the public to build up handwriting into birds and flowers. If he had used the natural autograph of each man, instead of a watch-spring curve, as the basis of his system of teaching, it might have become a school of art, instead of a discarded curiosity.

The Arabesques of the Arabs are evolved from carefully made scripts:—texts from the Koran, following to the last limit of decorative evolution the natural stroke of the scribe. Every school of Chinese and Japanese painting is evolved from the brushwork of the language. . . .

Even the Chinese and Japanese architecture is an enlargement of their right-angled, brush-written ideograms. Half the history of art goes back to handwriting. Gothic architecture is close to the illuminated manuscript of the monk. Old Irish design is a kind of writing.

So Spencer used a sound principle when he evolved his personal script into a bird.—From "The Candle in the Wind," by VACHEL LINDSAY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Still Noon

So still the woods that dappled light and shade
Lie gentlier, and ants moving in moss
Seem noisy in their immemorial trade.
Soundless, the pines with slow rhythm toss.

This weighted silence, this lack of any song
Sudden is ominous, and yet my heart
Listens for music, muted now so long,
Remembering the chorus of the dawn.

MARGUERITE HEARSEY

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1943

5,331 Square Miles of World Photographed Daily for Military Maps

U. S. and Japan Agree to Trade War Prisoners

Liner Gripsholm to serve again — Packages for Japan must be mailed by Aug. 27.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—After a delay of many months, a second exchange of prisoners of war has been arranged between the United States and Japan through neutral nations.

The exchange, involving about 1,500 Americans, and the same number of Japanese will take place at Mormugao, a small Portuguese colony on the west coast of India in mid-October. The Swedish liner Gripsholm which repatriated Americans from the Far East last summer will again serve as the rescue ship.

Persons authorized to send packages to war prisoners in the Far East via the Gripsholm must have them delivered in New York by midnight Aug. 27. Earlier the date was set at Sept. 15, but it has been advanced. Only persons who have received permits from the office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, may send packages.

The Gripsholm is expected to sail from New York about Sept. 1 on its errand of mercy and to return to the United States late in November.

1,250 in U. S. Group

Mormugao, where the exchange will take place, is about 200 miles south of Bombay in the Portuguese colony of Goa. The earlier exchange took place at Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa.

According to present plans, there will be about 1,250 United States citizens returning on the Gripsholm. The remainder of the 1,500 persons to be exchanged will include South Americans and Canadians.

State Department officials believed the repatriates have been selected as carefully as possible on a humanitarian basis. Efforts were made to give preference to men long separated from their families.

Negotiations for the second sailing of the Gripsholm have been held up many months by difficulties arising in connection with the exchange. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, disclosed recently that the Japanese Government had insisted on a number being sent home who did not want to go.

Supplies for Prisoners

Only about 10 per cent of the persons whose repatriation was requested by the Japanese wanted to return to Japan. Others wanted to return and the Japanese would not have them.

In addition to individual packages to prisoners of war, the Gripsholm will carry a large supply of food, clothing, soap and other supplies for American prisoners of war who cannot be brought home at this time. These will be distributed through the International Red Cross. The supplies will be sufficient for from four to six months.

Transportation of relief supplies by diplomatic exchange ships and cash remittances sent through the International Red Cross are the only ways that the United States has been able to get help to war prisoners thus far, but a number of proposals for a steadier flow of aid have been presented to the Japanese. One of these is understood to involve the shipment of Red Cross supplies through Soviet territory to Japan.

Where Is Fort Sill? Query Up to Court

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 21 (AP)—If Fort Sill isn't part of Oklahoma and not governed by the State's Prohibition Law, then how about the marriages under State law?

This is the question Sam H. Lattimore, Assistant Attorney General, is posing in an appeal to the Supreme Court in the matter of 225 cases of confiscated liquor.

The State seized the liquor which was consigned to the Officers' Club at the military reservation. The Federal District Court declared Fort Sill was not a part of Oklahoma, and the Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

Mr. Lattimore pointed out the War Department ruling that marriages of military personnel are to be governed by State laws where they are performed. Oklahoma requires a license from the county in which the ceremony is performed.

Therefore, how can the many marriages in Comanche County (on the military reservation) be legal under this law, since the Court has ruled that the reservation isn't part of Oklahoma? asks the Assistant Attorney General.

Wide World

Nearly 2,000,000 Square Miles of World Mapped in War

Top, left: First Lieut. Allen C. Spurgeon, left, of the printing section of the Army Mapping Service checks with pressmen who are proving a map section of North Africa. Top, right: Film negatives being lined up on a ground-glass, fluorescent-lighted table in one of the mapping procedures. Left to right: Francis A. Gregan, senior lithographer of the Army Mapping Service; Audrey Thompson, negative cutter, and First Lieut. F. H. MacArthur of the Photo and Negative Layout Department. At bottom: These men and women intent on their work are pictured in the drafting room of the Army Mapping Service, which is located in a camouflaged building on the outskirts of the national capital. The service turns out military maps and charts for United States armed forces in every theater of war operations, also supplying some to the Allies. Its map makers, of which there are more than 1,500, male and female, work virtually around the clock. Before plotting a new map, they consult every possible item of source material. They have for research a library containing more than 500,000 different maps of areas of the world.

Pictures Taken By USAAF For War Purposes

Trimetrogon method used by photographers on fixed courses — Maps made in Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—In the last 10 months, more than 1,600,000 square miles of the world's surface, or an average of 5,331 square miles daily, have been photographed for military purposes by the Army Air Forces and the resulting pictures worked up into maps by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, William Embry Wrather, Director of the Survey, has reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. The surveyed surface equals the combined areas of prewar Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

This amazing accomplishment was made possible largely through the utilizing of a new and speedy photographic method called trimetrogon mapping, the report states, and will increase greatly the efficient operation of the nation's air forces over great stretches of African desert, Asian wastes, South American jungle, and Alaskan wilds. Previously the areas in question had been inadequately mapped or not mapped at all.

Many Women Do Work

"The actual mapping job was done by a staff of 250 technical personnel in the Geological Survey, half of whom were young women especially trained for the task," the report said. "Aerial cameras, equipped with wide-angle lenses and operated by Army pilots, provided the photographs from which the Survey compiled the charts. Under the old field methods of mapping, a staff of the same number of persons would have labored at the mapping job for 10 years to cover [although in more detail] an equivalent area.

"The tri-metrogon method used three cameras set up in an airplane so that they obtain a set of simultaneous exposures covering an area from horizon to horizon. The central of the three cameras points vertically downward, the ones to the right and left obliquely downward, so that the horizon appears near the upper edge of the photographs. The oblique photographs overlap the corresponding vertical photographs about two inches on a 9in x 9in. negative.

"In the making of the aerial photographs, successive exposures are taken along the line of flight at such intervals as to assure proper overlap of photographs to satisfy stereoscopic and control requirements of photographic mapping. Parallel photographic flights are spaced approximately 25 miles apart."

The mapping done by the Survey and the Army Air Forces is called reconnaissance mapping, it was explained. It is actually small-scale mapping aimed at covering a given area rapidly. The standard scale for this type of work is 1 to 1,000,000 which translated into measurements, means that one mile on the ground is represented by approximately one-sixteenth of an inch on the map. Flying down a planned course, an Army plane can photograph 20,000 square miles in three hours. Once the pictures are made, they are rushed from the place where they were taken to Washington for translation into navigation maps for the air forces, as well as for ground forces in lieu of maps with greater detail.

Called Photogrammeterists

Photographic mapmakers are called photogrammeterists and their jobs are highly technical. Upon receipt of a shipment of photographs, the flight lines are first plotted on the best available maps. The photographs, all of which are contract prints, are divided into convenient strips, placed in folders, given a strip number, and recorded in a card catalog.

"All available geodetic control points are plotted on the index map," the report points out. "Before an area is mapped the available control points are identified on the photographs if possible, and also plotted on a cellulose acetate map base.

"A large number of photographic map points must be selected and marked with inked circles on the photographs, following a definite system so that each point will appear on three overlapping prints. These prints are later located in correct geodetic position on the map base by the radial line system of phototriangulation. Some of them, called tie points, are identified on the obliques of adjacent flights in the overlapping zone between the flight lines. Each such point is identified and circled on several photographs from each of the two adjacent flights. By means of these tie points the photographs within a single flight are located in proper relation, and also the proper relation is maintained between flights, thereby fixing the position for all the photographs of a project on the same datum."

World Money Plan Viewed As Too Rigid

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—A number of important monetary experts in New York's financial district said they doubted the new money-stabilization plan proposed by the United States Treasury could be made to work under post-war conditions.

The plan, the Treasury's second tentative blueprint for an international money and foreign trade system after the war, followed similar proposals by both British and Canadian authorities.

Some of Wall Street's leading authorities on international monetary transactions have long been skeptical of the probable success of a comprehensive, over-all "superbank" of the type called for in the first and the current Treasury proposals and the Keynes Plan advanced by Great Britain.

Many commercial bankers who would have to deal with an international money authority would rather see some less formal and more flexible approach to the problem of organizing an international money mechanism.

Spoke Anonymously

Chary as usual of comment on pending proposals in Washington, several nevertheless talked freely on condition that they not be identified by name.

"Neither this nor the earlier British and American proposals is likely to get anywhere as long as they call for a supernational authority which can bring strong—perhaps decisive—pressure on the course of prices and business in the United States or other participating countries," one banker said.

"I think the farmers in the United States, particularly, would revolt at the idea of any body which had the actual or potential ability to control their prices and was not subject to their political pressure.

"Furthermore, it might subject the United States to all kinds of international political complications, whether or not we had a veto power over the actions of any international authority."

Veto Power Weakened

The new Treasury proposal is generally seen as weakening the veto power of this country over the "super bank" as compared with the original American plan.

"If we used such a veto power," this banker continued, "at a time when our interests conflicted with those of a number of other members of the international credit union, they'd be sure to howl that we wouldn't play marbles.

"If we didn't use the veto at a time like that, we'd probably get a kick-back at home that would wreck the scheme."

Said another banker: "What we need is a more flexible and less formal approach to monetary stabilization, with not so many hard-and-fast rules laid down for traveling uncharted territory."

An initial informal arrangement between the Federal reserve banks and the Bank of England, with the adherence of British and commercial banks seemed the best way to start an international currency stabilization plan, this banker suggested.

Aldrich Opposed

Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, has been an outspoken critic of the "superbank" approach to the problem. He told the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce on April 29:

"To be enduring, the stabilization of exchange rates must rest on the firm basis of sound internal fiscal and monetary policies.

"We cannot erect a monetary superstructure until we have built a firm base.

". . . an overall stabilization of exchange rates would seem to represent an unrealistic approach to the problem.

"Each nation must, as it did after the last war, painfully retrace its steps to monetary stability."

U. S. to Help Salvage Art Of Europe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Establishment of an American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe, under the chairmanship of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, was announced by the State Department. Recovery of art objects from Axis leaders who have appropriated them also is among the functions of the commission.

The commission will function in conjunction with similar groups in other countries, the announcement said.

"The appointment of the Commission is evidence of the concern felt by the United States Government and by artistic and learned circles in this country for the safety of artistic treasures in Europe, placed in jeopardy by the war," it continued.

"It is also evidence of the Government's intention that, when military operations have been concluded, there shall be restitution of public property appropriated by the Axis powers. It is expected the Commission will use its good offices toward this end and will advocate also that, where it is not possible to restore such property, restitution in kind should be made by the Axis powers to the countries from which property has been taken.

"The Commission, it is anticipated, also will urge that restitution be made of private property appropriated by the Axis nations."

In addition to Mr. Justice Roberts, the Commissioners are:

David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery and member of the Commission of Fine Arts, who is Vice-Chairman.

Huntington Cairns, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Gallery as well as of the Commission.

Herbert Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress.

Dr. William Bell Dinsmoor, President of the Archeological Institute of America.

Dr. Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the New York Metropolitan Museum, President of the Association of Art Museum directors.

Dr. Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University.

Prices and Your Purse: Brown-Letter Day

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Circle Sept. 12 on your calendar. That's the date to start using War Ration Book 3. Between Sept. 12 and Oct. 2, you will be using both Ration Books 2 and 3 for meats, fats, etc. Red stamps X, Y and Z in Book 2 will be good then and so will brown stamps A and B in Book 3. If you don't have Ration Book 3 yet, make application at your local ration board.

Gas-Coupon Exchange

If you're still using old type "B" and "C" gasoline-ration coupons, remember to exchange them for new-style coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1. The exchange is designed to throw out all counterfeit coupons, also stolen and expired coupons.

If you don't have any "A" coupons while your "B's" and "C's" are being redeemed by mail, it may mean standing in line at your ration board. Tire-inspection reports need not accompany books turned in for exchange.

How to Tell Coupons

You can readily tell if you are holding new-type or old-type gas coupons. Old type "B" and "C" coupons are identified by the words "Permits Delivery of One Unit of Gasoline." New-type "B" and "C" coupons carry only the words "Mileage Ration" plus a large letter "B" or "C". The same color ink is used on old and new coupons.

Ration Reminders

Reminders!

Red Stamps: T, U, V, and W remain valid through Aug. 31. X becomes valid Aug. 22 and is good through Oct. 2.

Blue Stamps: R, S, and T remain valid through Sept. 30. U, V, and W become valid Sept. 1.

Sugar: Stamp 14 is good for five pounds of sugar through October. Stamps 15 and 16 are valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

Tokyo Likes Hoarders

If you're a hoarder, you'll be pleasing the Japanese.

OWI intercepted a Tokyo radiocast beamed to the United States and Latin America this week in which a "Woman's Hour" speaker pointed to the decreased supply of tin and said, "The smart housewife will do everything under the sun to get hold of as many canned foods as possible."

What Not to Do

If you don't want to misuse ration stamps, don't:

1. Make purchases with loose stamps. Exceptions, one-point red stamps, used for change; shoe stamps when ordering by mail.
2. Trade ration coupons.
3. Lend your ration book to friends. The patriotic thing is to use rationed goods as sparingly as possible.
4. Purchase rationed commodities without coupons.
5. Attempt to use ration stamps after they have expired.
6. Purchase rationed articles with book not issued to you, except for shoes within a family.
7. Give up unused stamps to your dealer.

Balance in Sandwich

OPA is having a time striking the right balance between the supply of breads. The nation has too much bread for the amount of butter available. Jelly and peanut butter will help, but the fruit supply is short. OPA has just released more sugar to commercial jam makers to encourage production.

It's already unpatriotic to use both butter and jelly, or peanut butter and jelly.

Save Rancid Fats

The Government wants all your waste kitchen fats to turn into explosives—even if they have become rancid. At first, the War Production Board said it didn't want rancid fats because they were too smelly to handle, but the emergency is such that they are no longer choosy.

Waste-Paper Salvage

A waste-paper-salvage campaign is starting again, but on a local, carefully organized basis so it can be disposed of effectively. Last year the Government was almost drowned in a sea of waste paper as a result of a nation-wide call.

The new drive is necessary because of decreased production of wood pulp, increased consumption of boxes for shipment of materials abroad, and a manpower-transportation problem among junkmen.

Used-Car Prices Soar

The used-car market is getting tighter every day and the Government is having trouble with dealers who refuse to sell the few new cars they have left. but the real crisis in the automobile isn't expected until 1945.

A ceiling on used cars may be necessary if prices continue to mount as war workers need more and more cars to replace worn out ones.

Shoe Rationing Continues

Rumors that shoe rationing would soon come to an end were dispelled this week when OPA announced that the four "airplane" stamps in War Ration Book 3 will be used for shoes.

Shoe-Stamp Detachment

If you inadvertently detach a shoe stamp henceforth, you have to go to this trouble before you can spend it: Take it to your local ration board and exchange it for a special shoe stamp. You may write, but you must present your book and state why the stamp was detached. Soldiers and sailors will have their shoe stamps removed before they get them, thus eliminating the line with which young women are said to be wooing military men: "You great big beautiful man. What are you going to do with your No. 18 stamp."

Ration Books Speeded In 'Hardship' Cases

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 21

The Office of Price Administration today authorized local war price and rationing boards to waive prescribed waiting periods in handling applications for replacements of lost or stolen food ration books in cases of "extreme hardship."

If further investigation is desired, the board may issue certificates by which the applicant may obtain the rationed goods temporarily.

Big Cargo Navy In 1944 Backed By Allied Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Combined Chiefs of Staff have given final approval to a United States merchant ship construction program calling for more than 20,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping in 1944.

Although no public announcement was made, informed officials said today that the Chiefs of Staff put the seal of approval on the Maritime Commission's new program last week.

How much higher than 20,000,000 tons the 1944 program was set has not been disclosed. The program for this year was 18,890,000 tons, although indications are that this will be exceeded considerably. Based on present average tonnage, next year's schedule would produce around 2,000 vessels.

As disclosed by the Commission, the long-disputed 1944 schedule calls for delivery of 319 of the speedy, new-type "Victory" cargo ships and about 200 of the superior fast merchantmen of the C-type. Most of the other vessels will be the familiar mass-built Liberty ships.

Committee of Experts

Much of the credit for making available the powerful geared turbines needed to propel the new Victory ships, which will run 15 knots or faster compared with 11 knots of the slow moving Liberties, was accorded by officials to a quietly functioning U. S.-British-Canadian committee set up by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The first task of the committee, charged with standardizing designs and speeding production, was finding gears and turbines for Victory ships at a time when the entire capacity output of manufacturers was going into naval vessels and C-ships.

The committee brought producers, shipbuilders and Government officials together and managed to reduce the 27 types of turbines being manufactured to nine. Types of gears were reduced from 77 to 17.

Types Standardized

Production of propulsion machinery not only was speeded, but an equally important result was that any geared turbine produced by any of the five turbine manufacturers and four gear manufacturers for the Victory ship program will fit on the same mounting and have the same type of connections. Thus no Victory ship builder will have to delay production because a turbine fails to arrive on time; he could use a turbine available from any of the other manufacturers.

The committee found also that the Army, Navy, Maritime commission, and other agencies were building 23 different types of steel tugs. The committee reduced that to seven types. Similarly, the six types of escort vessels being produced in this country are being cut to one.

The committee is made up of high officials of the Navy, Army, Maritime Commission and the British and Canadian Navies.

Mittens, Mufflers, Swim Suits, Sweaters Must Lose Frills for Duration of War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The frills have got to come off mittens and mufflers, swimming suits and sweaters.

To conserve materials, the War Production Board has ordered all knitted outer garments standardized for the duration. The order:

Bans double-breasted sweaters, eliminates embroidery, spangles, appliques, and "exaggerated" sleeves, provides for "plain, unadorned" knitted gloves and mittens, forbids side stripes and belt loops on swimming trunks, and limits the length of knit mufflers to 52 inches.

"The main purpose," said WPB, "is to provide utilitarian and durable knit outerwear which is not likely to be outmoded by style changes and fads."

Women's sweaters are restricted to seven basic models with six color arrangements for a season.

Safety Guaranteed Gull In Rickenbacker Film

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21 (AP)—Wanted: One seagull for movie about Col. Eddie Rickenbacker.

When the Colonel and his companions were on a raft recently, they caught and ate a seagull.

A telegram from a studio today asked if Utah, famed for its seagulls, could produce one to portray a supporting role.

"No harm would come to the bird," it added.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Famous and the Promising

By Jan Gordon

London

The theme of promise and recognition recurs each year with the Leicester Gallery's exhibitions under the title, "Fame and Promise." Naturally it stimulates reflection, which, however, is given a rather dubious direction if one compares this grave young show with two other hardy annuals, both of early English water colors, the one at the Fine Art Society, the other at the Walker Gallery.

The Fine Art Society, for instance, has a good bag of 18 mixed Rowlandson drawings. Today Rowlandson is considered as one of our master draughtsmen, but in his own time he was a popular caricaturist. A fine wall of landscape drawings by Wilson, Gainsborough, and Constable were in their own days probably not worth much more than the paper they were drawn on.

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At the Walker Gallery there is a monumental Alexander Cozens, who to earn his living taught dilettantes how to draw and pretended an illegitimate relationship with Peter the Great. Francis Towne, a clergyman and one of our pioneers of water color, given real recognition but recently, is also represented, and there are a dozen Turners of about the early-middle period, when the public began to ask whether he was going color blind. The failure of such contemporary judgments might make us pause in making too certain forecasts about artists of our own day.

But, we say, perhaps rather vainglorioously, we have changed all that, forgetting the other quip, "the more it changes, the more it is the same thing." Those old chaps, we assert, did not realize that an art which did not develop was moribund; they resisted change and hated new points of view. We, on the contrary, are aware that art still has unexplored possibilities, we welcome new points of view; change excites us.

* * *

All the same, we too have our difficulty. Everybody who adds a new point of view to art is enlarging the vocabulary of painting and so has real value. But the attitude, for instance, of the student who went to Matisse saying, "I want to do novel stuff," is quite wrong. Novelty for its own sake is valueless, while those who just imitate innovation are merely new kinds of academicians. Innovation is of use only if it helps us to record some experience which otherwise could not be recorded. Our present danger is that of admiring innovation for innovation's sake.

That the exhibition of artists of fame and of promise does not carry too great a burden of baffling experiment eases the difficulty here. And that the artists of fame are generally represented by fairly modest examples is another good aspect, since it gives the artists of promise more chance to shine. The two most impressive works are Matthew Smith's sonorous "The Blue Necklace" (a figure study combining with all the artist's color courage the richest tonalities of crimson and deep violet and the Stanley Spencer's "Joachim Among the Shepherds," which shows the maturity of his vision at an early date.

* * *

There is evidence too that we are really learning from Cézanne the principle of trusting more of our expression to the element of color. Of this, Ivon Hitchens is becoming an outstanding exponent, especially here in "Table With Flowers." Ruskin Spear's "Nude," Wolmark's "Marigold," and Phyllis Bray's "The Glass Boat" are other good specimens. John Piper's powerful "Stonesfield, Oxon," shows this ever-absorbent painter getting a thrust forward from a contemplation of Vlaminck. A good selection of drawings range from Delacroix's "Cheval Arabe" to Denton Welch, who in a miniature way has an interesting imaginative faculty.

But there are other aspects of the complex problem. At both Fine Art and Walker Galleries we may find examples of artists rescued from near-oblivion. Cooper Henderson, a very likely sporting painter, W. V. Brandoin, John Varley, who is regaining esteem, or Bulteel Fisher, a Brabazon of the nineteenth century. At the Leicester Gallery are two dark examples by T. Ribot, who lived by doing industrial designs; his art might satisfy if you wanted something like a Courbet and couldn't get one.

* * *

There is also De Belleroche, who might have been better known had he remained in his birthplace, England, instead of spending his talents in France. Constantin Guys, as is well known, was so shy of publicity that after his passing, fame was for long shy of him, though nowadays the dealers advertise him well enough.

The Redfern Gallery, too, has a collection of French paintings. Derain and Vlaminck are of course now in the heyday of popularity but, then, one wonders why J. E. Blanche was so tremendously popular 30 years ago and where his vogue has gone to. Here is G. Ribot, who seems to have painted flowers as well as did Fantin Latour, but he has had to be rediscovered, while Fantin has gone on undisturbed in fame. Carrière, too, was the craze of the art student in the early eighteen-hundreds. He is now re-emerging like some ghostly ancestor of the Euston Road Group.

Satire Overtakes Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Literary censorship in Eire, since its start some 15 years ago, has been a subject of acrimonious controversy generally, and to Irish writers, a source of irritation. It is not so much the idea itself to which exception is taken as the manner in which the censorship functions.

The Gaiety Theater opened its summer season with the production of "The Book Is Banned," by D. J. Giltinan, which good-humoredly shows the effect of censorship on the peace and quiet of a small provincial town. Shelah Richards directed the play.

* * *

A book, alleged to have been banned, gets on the shelves of the library, but whether by accident or through the design of a modern young lady of the sophisticated kind is not made clear. It is lent to a borrower and immediately finds its way into the hands of Miss Pry, whose name is significant of her outlook.

The local politician, as chairman of the committee, takes advantage of the opportunity offered to force the resignation of the librarian, whose election he had opposed. Miss Pry arouses the townspeople, and while the committee is meeting she leads the indignant population to the square outside the Library and there consigns the offending book to the flames.

* * *

But then the author of the volume appears and protests vigorously at the outrage. The situation becomes further involved when it is pointed out that it is a case of mistaken identity. The book placed on the prohibited list bears the same title, but its author is American and not Irish.

It is now the turn of the librarian to give Miss Pry and the politician something to worry about for he institutes proceedings against them for slander. Both characters are revealed as cowards and charlatans. A happy ending, nevertheless, is provided for all, and the comedy ends on the usual matrimonial note.

Josephine Antoine
Who Sang at Chautauqua

Inquiry Re-aroused on Ibsen

By Harold Hobson

London

It is just 50 years since "The Master Builder," which Donald Wolfit is presenting at the Westminster, was first produced in London. It was a puzzling play then. It remains a puzzling play today. Some people say that it has symbolic meaning. Others say it has no symbolic meaning. Ibsen himself, who wrote the piece and may therefore have had a rough idea of what it was about, stated that it had no single symbolic meaning. What its implied several symbolic meanings are is any man's guess. Its parable about the Master Builder who was afraid of heights, and of "the younger generation knocking at the door," its theme of "harps in the air," and of the "nine little dolls" that were burned in the fire at the Master Builder's house, give full free scope to the inquiring mind that is coupled with a vigorous imagination.

But there can be no certainty. I can add up a row of figures, and get a different answer every time. It is easy enough to find a different interpretation of "The Master Builder" at every performance. No wonder the faithful Archer, whose translations were long the only means English people had of making acquaintance with Ibsen, called it the most difficult of the great man's plays.

Yet it is not difficult in the sense in which, for example, a novel of Conrad's is apt to be difficult. Over the week end I have been reading "Nostromo." A magnificent book it is, a superb evocation of South American sunlight and revolution. Its story of the Gould silver mine is fine and thrilling; and this in spite of the fact that Conrad tells it in a manner of the greatest obscurity.

Within 50 pages of the opening I was completely at a loss to know whether the time-scheme was proceeding backwards or forwards; at the present moment, though my memory flashes with many a brilliant scene of sunlight gleaming on the white houses of Sulaco, with the decorated and estimation-loving figure of the splendid Nostromo riding down the narrow streets, I should find it quite impossible to make a coherent summary of the plot. Yet no one could be confused by what that plot means. In the esoteric sense, it has no meaning. It is sufficient in itself.

* * *

There is none of "Nostromo's" kind of obscurity in "The Master Builder." Ibsen does not, it is true, tell his story quite as a conventional dramatist would tell it. He does not begin at the beginning, go on to the end, and then stop. He begins just before the story finishes, that is, exactly 10 years to the day after it has started. Ten years before the curtain rises Hilda Wangel (Rosalind Iden) saw the Master Builder, Halvard Solness (Mr. Wolfit), high upon the top of the church tower he had built near her home. For 10 years she has longed to see him stride to the top of another tower, and the force of her persuasion overcomes his fears of dizziness and vertigo.

He climbs again, and crashes; and the play ends with Hilda, not realizing the catastrophe, waving her arms, and crying ecstatically, "My—my Master Builder."

* * *

There are, of course, other things in the story besides this melodramatic and improbable ancedote. There is Solness's jealousy of rising talent in his assistants. There is his grinding remorse for the fire, for which he was not really responsible, that burnt down his wife's home, and gave him the opportunity as a builder on which his prosperity is founded. There is the mysterious capacity that Hilda shows for reading his thoughts; ther is the sorrow of his wife for her lost children.

The point is that Ibsen welds all these elements into a single united whole The story proceeds smoothly and clearly. There is none of Conrad's confusion in the story-telling. At every moment one knows exactly what is happening. the difficulty, as I have said, is in knowing what it means.

Archer found in the play a tremendous tide of poetry. That sort of experience cannot be argued about. Either you feel it, or you do not. Mr. Wolfit's performance, in the opinion of many good judges, rides triumphantly such a tide. It is certainly of great power and force, intelligent and alive, the mainspring of a notable revival.

Opera at Chautauqua

By Oscar Thompson

Chautauqua, N. Y.

Stock opera is still sufficiently rare in this country to cause the summer seasons at Chautauqua to stand out as a pattern of things-to-be in that happy time when the lyric theater shall flourish throughout the land. Just as opera and operetta alternated with spoken plays in the weekly schedules of many of lesser municipal institutions of the Europe of prewar days, here in Chautauqua the Opera Association shares the use of Norton Hall with the Chautauqua Repertory Theater from the Cleveland Play House, and if it is melodramatic tension that is wanted, the prospective patron can have it with or without music, as in Puccini's "Tosca" on the one hand, or the Denham-Percy "Suspicion," on the other; or if he prefers his melodrama in terms of comedy and satire he can either hear it spoken, as in Kesselring's "Arsenic and Old Lace," or both spoken and sung, as in the Gilbert and Sullivan "Ruddigore."

This summer's music season at Chautauqua has included 12 performances of six different operas, and there have been the usual concerts by the Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, with a sprinkling of chamber music concerts, organ recitals, choral programs and lesser events, as in past years. Not only has there been a full program in spite of war problems and transportation difficulties, but it has been carried forward successfully without the presence and leadership of the man who planned it—the late Albert Stoessel, who had been musical director at Chautauqua for more than two decades.

Willem Willeke, Howard Hanson, and Vladimir Golschmann have conducted the Symphony concerts as guests, preserving, in the main, the programs that Mr. Stoessel had outlined last May. Alfredo Valenti, the late conductor's associate in the opera productions of past years, has shouldered the burdens alone this summer, staging each of the five operas. Alberto Bimboni and Gregory Ashman have been the opera conductors.

* * *

Gounod's "Faust" began the opera series. It had a competent representation, with the chief roles agreeably well sung by Edward Kane, Luisa Mara, Gean Greenwell, Eduardo Rael, and Mary Gayle Dowson. "The Bat," next of the series, was sufficiently lighthearted to enable the good singing of Strauss's music to make an intimate appeal, in the lack of an elaborate production. Two Metropolitan Opera sopranos, Josephine Antoine and Annamary Dickey, were rivals in the roles of Adele and Rosalinda.

"Tosca" was in many respects one of the high points in the long record of Chautauqua's opera. Rachele Ravina, a soprano who has sung in Italy and South America, made her local debut in the title role, bringing to it a voice of dramatic timbre and a thoroughgoing command of operatic routine. Donald Dame sang the airs of Cavaradossi lyrically and gratefully. There was a dominating Scarpia in the impersonation by Hugh Thompson, whose acting had much of finesse in the suggestion of the evil power behind the Baron's veneer of manners, and whose singing ably supported the characterization.

* * *

"Ruddigore," Flotow's "Martha" and Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" have been the other works sung in Norton Hall and all have been presented with an eye to their essential comedy as well as the paramount consideration of the musical ensemble. Mr. Greenwell and Miss Pierce were the chief laugh-getters in "Ruddigore," and in "Martha" the solos and quartets of the young lovers were melodiously set forth by Ruby Mercer, Jean Browning, Richard Manning and Mr. Thompson. The "Marriage of Figaro" ensemble included some of the same singers, with Polyna Stoska appearing as the Countess. All of the operas were sung in English. Mr. Bimboni conducted "Faust," "Tosca," and "Ruddigore"; Mr. Ashman the others.

Among orchestral concerts was one given as a memorial to Mr. Stoessel. It included his own Concerto Grosso, with Oscar Wagner as piano soloist, and his orchestration of Bach's "Passacaglia" and Fugue in C minor. Tributes were paid by Ralph H. Norton and Arthur E. Bestor, the chairman of the board of trustees and the president, respectively, of Chautauqua Institution.

Irish Play Hits Tragic Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It is exactly 20 years since the first presentation of "The Shadow of a Gunman," with which Sean O'Casey made his first appearance as a dramatist and, incidentally, inaugurated a new style in Irish drama. O'Casey gave Irish audiences lessons in the art of laughing at themselves.

During the civil war which followed the ratification of the Anglo-Irish treaty in 1921-1922, many curious incidents took place and, in retrospect, many of them, despite their serious and even tragic nature, had their humorous side.

When the Dingle Republic was proclaimed by the military in possession (in opposition to the treaty and the new Free State government) the local town council became the executive under the chairmanship of a young civilian who was an ardent republican. This extraordinary event in Irish history is the theme of a new play, staged at the Gaiety as the second of its summer offerings and directed by Michael Walsh, who is joint author with Edward Sheehy.

* * *

Conceived as a satirical comment, "The Dingle Republic" contains much hard-hitting, but the laughter it evokes threatens to overwhelm the purpose of the play, which is to stress the hypocrisy of a certain type of politician and expose the tragic futility which overtakes sincerity when undermined by duplicity. The soldier who takes up arms only because he is opposed to all authority also comes under the lash. Between such and the political opportunist, the ground is prepared for the final tragedy, when the official troops arrive. The house of cards collapses and lives that can ill be spared are uselessly sacrificed.

* * *

The locale of the play is the little town of Dingle, on the Kerry peninsula, whence the short-lived state took its name. We see these young people make a gallant fight only to go down in the end. In another sense, the play is a contest between the humorous and the serious, with the odds on the former until the climax is reached. Then laughter is frozen, as in "The Shadow of a Gunman," and one becomes sensible of the pity of it all.

Counting out passages that want toning down, the lighter side of the play was well sustained by Wildred Brambell, Edward Mulhare, John MacDarby and Seumas Healy, with the last-named in the role of a flamboyant politician. The serious motif was upheld by Michael Clarke, Ann Clery, and Dan O'Herlihy. A lovely bit of character work must be credited to Shelah Richards as the aged mother.

Education

Pan American Studies Go Ahead

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

An educational project described as "the beginning of a new epoch in academic practice in the New World" is being sponsored this summer by the Summer School of the National University of Mexico. The Summer School is working jointly this year with the Latin American Institute of the University of Texas in a session which suggests interesting possibilities in the educational field concerned with developing knowledge of Latin America in the United States.

The Latin American Institute of the University of Texas is conducting a Field School in the National University Summer Session with a faculty of nine professors sent down from Texas. The Field School has also brought with it about 75 students from the Latin American Institute who are able to study in Mexico under "laboratory" conditions. The Field School professors and students form an integral part of the Summer School and the students will receive credits without any red tape of transfer.

Interchange Practiced

Chief aim is to give Latin American Institute students an opportunity to know at least one Latin American country before they take degrees, and to acquire a first-hand practice in Spanish. Educational interchange between U. S. and Latin American professors is also encouraged, and Mexican students are given contact with North American teaching methods and thinking.

The National University of Mexico and the University of Texas have a long background of friendship which the Latin American Institute, established several years ago, has furthered greatly. The Institute, a permanent administrative unit of the University of Texas, was a forerunner of the later "good-neighbor" developments which have come on a national scale with government backing.

Students in the Latin American Institute may take Bachelor, Master and Doctorate Degrees in Latin American Studies. Programs of courses are arranged to train students in knowledge of Latin American history, politics, economy and law.

At the inaugural ceremonies of the Summer Session Dr. Charles W. Hackett, head of the Latin American Institute and of the Field School, told the 650 summer school students—mostly North American students—to consider themselves disciples of the "good-neighbor policy" which is "the hope not only of the western hemisphere, but of the entire world."

Pablo Martinez del Rio, Director of the Summer School, welcomed the visiting students and particularly the Field School which he said was an outgrowth of altruistic and disinterested Pan-Americanism and an experiment "which if I am not mistaken has never occurred before, and which is the beginning of a new epoch in academic practice in the New World."

Pre-War Average

The Summer School registration of 650, including the 75 Field School members, is about the same as last year and comes up to prewar averages, with the exception of the peak year of 1941 when over a thousand students were registered.

A new course is offered this year in Mexico's geology, with special reference to volcanism, to be taught jointly by Ezequiel Ordonez, Mexican authority on volcanology, and Dr. Fred M. Bullard of the Field School. Great interest has been created here by the new volcano of Paricutin, which appeared in a cornfield last February about 150 miles from Mexico City, and has been very active since.

Will Translations Suffice?

That even the finest translation cannot fully render the spirit of the original is well known to all students of foreign literatures. Let those who doubt this ask some really qualified person to compare Shakespeare in the original with Shakespeare in French translation; or Tolstoy in the original Russian and in English translation; or even Dante in Italian and Dante as rendered by Cary, or Longfellow, or Norton, or Grandgent, fine performances as all of these translations are; or Goethe's "Faust" in German and in Bayard Taylor's translation. Is "Stille Nacht" precisely the same as "Silent Night"—beautiful as both versions are? Would anyone claim that Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" or "Second Inaugural" could possibly be the same in any other language, no matter how able the translator? No; for there is an indefinable something about a work of genius that is inherent in and inseparable from the language in which it is conceived. Take it out of that setting, that form of expression, and you have something that may be good, or even beautiful, but it is something else.

Henry Grattan Doyle

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Suburban Town Goes 'All Out' to Prevent Child Delinquency

By Kay Scott
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Webster Groves, Mo.

"Fun for all-age groups and everything free! A varied program of entertainment and group participation."

It may seem to be beyond imagination, yet actually has become a reality. The place is Webster Groves, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis. The story of their program is worth telling because what they are doing can be done elsewhere, and because the need they are meeting so successfully is a common need in towns all over America.

In February of 1943, after repeated requests that something be done about keeping the young people busy and interested in Webster Groves, as they could no longer drive to St. Louis freely, Mayor Edwin F. Chapman made a survey of the people of Webster Groves, seeking some individual who could build an active committee and set up a workable community program which would meet the town's needs. He had no idea what could be done, as there were no funds available, no municipal recreation center or swimming pool. While Webster Groves had no real delinquency problem, being as a whole a comfortably situated suburb financially, with a high living standard, yet Mayor Chapman recognized that the townspeople showed foresight in wishing to provide activities at home.

Thus his search directed him to Mrs. Jane Holman, whose background, activities and abilities seemed the answer to the need for leadership. The City Council suggested a group of people for a committee to further the community program, promising to back it with all their authority. The slogan, "We need each other," suggested by a minister's wife, was adopted.

The program opened officially on June twelfth, the first day after the closing of the schools, with a colorful parade in which were represented nearly every club and group of all ages which meets in Webster Groves. The parade, with banners flying, band playing and majorettes twirling, ended at the high school field. There, in the gymnasium, a county fair theme was carried out with booths set up by various organizations displaying their contributions to Webster Groves activities. Nothing was sold in the booths. Outside it was possible to buy sandwiches and soda.

The following evening, Sunday, was the beginning of the weekly Sunset Services, where people of all religions gather to sing, hear a lay speaker, lovely music and a 15-minute spiritual talk by different clergymen. These services are held on the lawn of a theological school, a beautiful setting of rolling lawns, spreading trees, winding paths and carefully tended flowers. While familiar tunes float from the carillon tower, people cross the green to be seated under the trees. All equipment, including the loud-speaker system, is loaned by the school. Sometimes the Little Symphony, composed of citizens of all ages, another point in the Activities program, plays for the services; at other times a string quartet. The Little Symphony plays on various occasions to enrich a program and will soon give an entire program of their own.

Dancing, Plays, Games

Every Tuesday and Saturday evening there is dancing at Forty Acres (the community area) on the concrete stage built for this summer's programs, using a record player loaned by the high school. Mrs. Holman is always there to chaperone, and the parents drive out to watch the dancing from the bleachers and to dance when waltzes and square dances are called. Soft drinks are sold at cost, so that all needs for a happy evening are right at hand. A local dancing teacher gives her time on these evenings so that everything is properly regulated. What a grand time they all have!

On this stage, too, will be given the three-act play a junior dramatic group is rehearsing; this is likewise a point in the program. They will charge only a ten-cent admission, to cover the cost of the royalty. Two other groups are rehearsing one-act plays to be given with other entertainment, and without admission charge.

Twenty-six soft ball teams are playing scheduled games three nights a week. Tennis and badminton are included under athletics for summer, using both municipal and private courts. The women's adult biking group will resume their trips in the fall, and by that time some junior groups will be formed. It is too hot in Webster Groves to pedal much in summer.

Until this summer there have been no playgrounds in Webster Groves for young children. Now through Mrs. Holman and her committee over a hundred mothers have been inspired to give their time three mornings a week, offering games, crafts, music, dramatics and dancing to hundreds of children under twelve, keeping them happy and profitably occupied. The public library has been loaned a police car for the summer to visit the playgrounds and bring books to the children.

Program to Continue

So that the town may know of the activities, Mrs. Holman prepares publicity for the local paper and lets a group of teen-agers use her basement as a shop to make posters that are displayed all over town. These young people have a lot of fun together while using the ability to print and sketch developed in school. The Committee is now planning sketching groups for artists of all ages, with professional artists giving their time to take turns as critics and teachers. A room at the City Hall is to be used as an art gallery where monthly displays of the works of local artists of all ages will be held. The only requirements will be that the work be original and that it be framed. A junior committee directed by an adult artist will handle this program. This will be in operation before the end of the month and will continue through the winter.

In the fall a number of other projects are planned to take the place of activities possible only in summer, including bringing entertainment appropriate for grade-school children at very low cost, as the movies at present are the only amusement during the winter. There will be adult study classes taught by trained people who have promised to give their services.

Mrs. Holman's Talent Bureau is a listing of all well-developed entertainment talent in this town of 20,000, so that whenever a show is needed, talent is available. Highly trained people are gladly giving their services.

After all, if good people donate materials out of their abundance and give their expert services free, what can not be done for their town? If this spirit of co-operation and loving service is possible in Webster Groves, it is possible all over America.

A Basket of Appealing Babyhood

And the great work goes on. This little Chinese refugee, separated somehow from his mother in a bombing raid, has been rescued, scrubbed, and given a new sweater by loving hands at one of Madame Chiang's orphanages. Funds from United China Relief help in the work.

China's Colleges Aid Farmers

The Christian Colleges in China are helping the needy to help themselves. For many years these institutions have been the leaders in the reconstruction of the Chinese nation. Through these colleges, 22 British, Canadian, and American Protestant Boards have given new skills, new knowledge, and new hope to countless Chinese, both Christian and non-Christian.

More than 80 per cent of the Chinese people are farmers. Therefore, the Christian Colleges have naturally made a special effort to help the inhabitants of rural areas to solve their most pressing problems. The University of Nanking, which this year completes 55 years of service to China, has become the center of agricultural training, and in the current year can claim as its alumni 40 per cent of all the trained agriculturists in China.

Another center of creative work in agriculture is West China Union University. During the past 20 years a small band of workers on its Chengtu campus have changed the food habits of thousands of Chinese.

Through the Editor's Window

If You Must Read Your Speech—2

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For any one of several reasons it may seem best to read one's speech rather than to improvise it from notes. In such a case, however, it is important to realize that reading a speech demands a special approach. For example, a speech to be spoken is constructed differently from an article written primarily to be published and read silently. Last Saturday in this column, a few points on writing such a speech—in the rhythm of talk—were presented. And now, how about the actual delivery?

You and I have sat listening to speakers who had interesting things to say, but who read them in a monotone, or a dull singsong. Not long ago I heard a national educator, whose words were important, read his speech almost as if he had never seen it before, and in the same halting rhythm in which he probably read aloud when he was in the sixth grade at school. Even the article written to be printed rather than spoken can be read aloud in an interesting way. But whether or not adapted to being "talked," any speech can be read aloud the better for paying attention to a few main points.

* * *

One must first of all be familiar with what one is saying. Study the manuscript beforehand. Note where variety in tone or shift of pitch can be brought in; where it should be spoken more slowly or more quickly; where a change of volume would help bring out the meaning. Know how to use a pause for emphasis. Have a clear idea of the divisions of your speech, what leads up to each, and how the transitions are brought out; then plan ways to bring these out—a change of position, a shift of voice, a pause. You may find it a good idea to memorize brief passages of your speech so you will feel free to look at your audience and be less a slave to your paper. Especially this is good to do with the final paragraph.

This is not an article on voice, but you will need of course to give some attention to pitching your voice to meet the need of the occasion. A good conversational tone, stepped up a bit, will suit many halls. Talk up so the people sitting in the back row can hear. Glance at them now and then to make sure they are hearing. But don't strain the tone or merely pound. You will find that the conversational inflections, made just a little more formal than ordinary conversation, will go at a slower rate than ordinary reading. This is wise. The tendency of most speakers who are reading their speeches is to read too fast and without variety.

If you have to hold up your paper as you read, it may be best to put your pages under each other as you finish with them. Many an audience has found itself forgetting what the speaker says in fascinated speculation as to how many unread pages are yet to come!

* * *

Be careful about gestures. Natural gestures can be effective and a relief to the audience. But a constant repetition of the same swoop of the hand can become tiresome, distracting, or even absurd. A pause and a disarming smile, a shift of the body-weight to the other foot, a step forward or back—these movements, too, are useful, and achieve results similar to gestures.

Platform etiquette is the same whether you read or extemporize your speech, but it might be said here that from the moment you step out on the platform you are really making your speech. The audience is sizing you up. It will like you better for your quiet air of courtesy as you listen to the others, attend carefully while being introduced, and reply gracefully and pleasantly to the introduction. If you feel awkward at such comment, however, it is better to omit replying, and simply say thank you or bow.

Most of us need to make speeches of some sort, formal or informal, these days. Many of us could be of greater influence if we could make them. Good books on public speaking can be found in most libraries. Courses are available in some schools and adult education centers. Also one can do much for oneself merely by listening, noticing, and practicing.

And if you must read your speech, do a good "speaking" job with it. You can, if you realize that such reading calls for a special technique and approach.

This subject has been discussed in two articles. The first was published last Saturday.

Evacuated to Utopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alameda, Calif.

Going to school at sixty! What fun and what delightful experiences have come to this student. It sounds to a European like something out of Alice in Wonderland.

Behind her, in the Old Country, were many years as an artist, many years, too, in the home. But with the war these things ended. Evacuation! And she eventually arrived in a new and seemingly Utopian country. But the life was at first strange—and lonely. So she went to school.

What a privilege America gives to anyone who wishes to learn. One need only just go along and register, and one is given the same advantages as the town-born boys and girls.

It set this evacuee to thinking of the many opportunities an American has under his government. Freedom to roam about anywhere and everywhere. Miles and miles of public parks, some of them right in the midst of the city, some on mountainsides or in valleys. In the larger parks there are all sorts of interesting things to do. There are open fireplaces with free firewood. There are running springs, and pleasant beaches. There are warm shower baths for hikers. All, all is free.

This student wonders: Do the American people appreciate all this? Do they realize the wealth that is theirs, even if they happen to be not at all wealthy in the money sense? It seems as if the American people need only to decide what they want and they get it. It is indeed a country true to the sentence, a "government of the people, by the people," and worth fighting for.

C. B. M.

Courses on War

War, along with poverty, crime, and other maladjustments of modern civilization should be a separate subject of study in institutions of higher learning, according to Professor William Bailey of the Sociology Department of Northwestern University.

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Closing Stock Market Prices

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	563,550
1943 volume to date	208,287,181
1942 volume to date	64,959,097

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.8	Prev day	50.1
Month ago	52.8	Year ago	37.1
1943 high	52.8	1942 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.40b	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅞	— ⅛
Acdsupply-Matt 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	41	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleg pf $30 ex	19	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	5	26	26	26	— ⅛
Allen Indust (Ala)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
A. Clean & Dye 1b	4	150¾	150	150	
Allied Mills 4pg	5	22	22	22	
Allied Strs (.60)	5	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 2g	10	36⅛	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem 3pg	3	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82	82	82	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29¼	29	29¼	
Am Airlines 1¼e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Can (3)	5	82⅛	82	82⅜	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	1	100	185	185	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	55½	55⅜	55½	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	12	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am C&F pf 12½pg	2	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Am Ch&C pf 5	10	115½	115½	115½	
Am Colortype .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug 4oe	2	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	4	27	27	27	
Am & For Power	38	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Am & FP 2 pr	18	19½	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Ice	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Internat ¼g	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	1	96½	96½	96½	—3½
Am Loco pf 3½pk	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .60g	3	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	10	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	14	38	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Roll Mill .60g	12	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	80	65½	65½	65½	
Am Safety Raz ⅜g	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	3	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	10	158	158	158	—2
Am Sti Fdry 1½g	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—1½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	155	154¾	155	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	58⅛	58⅛	58½	
Am Tob pf (6)	20	145	145	145	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ⅜pg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	3	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
Am Water Works	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Woolen	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	7	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock .30g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Armour Ill	6	5½	5½	5½	
Armstrong Ck ¾g	8	36½	36¼	36½	
Arnold Const (1½)	1	9	9	9	
Asso D G 2pf 7	60	85	85	85⅜	— ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½pg	13	58½	58	58⅛	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
Atl Coast L 1½pg	5	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½pg	2	56½	56½	56½	
Atl Refining .55g	1	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	70	65¼	65¼	65½	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	20	121½	121½	121½	
Austin Nichols	3	6	5¾	5¾	—1
Aust N pr A 2k	50	71	71	71	—1
Aviation Co (.10g)	17	4⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bald Loco cl ¾pg	4	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	10	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—1¼
Barker Bros (1½g)	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	13	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 1½pg	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Best Foods (.80g)	2	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½pg	7	68⅜	68½	68½	— ⅜
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Bigelow-San 1.20g	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Binomingd ⅜pg	30	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	2	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Bond Stores 1.60	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	6	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Borer Roll Bear 1g	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾g	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Buckeye-Ecar 1.40	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1½g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
BuddMfg 5pf .83	140	50¾	50	50	—1⅛
Budd Mfg pf	30	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	—1⅜
Bullard Co 1½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—1
Bulova Watch (2)	1	52	52	52	—1
Burling Mill 1.10g	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Burr And Mach .60	2	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bush TB pf13½s	10	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ½g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	100	34	34	34	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	23	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Capitol Adm A	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Case (J I) Co (3g)	1	108	108	108	—2⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	48	47¾	48	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	115	115	115	
Celanese pr pf 7	10	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	37	36	36	—1⅛
Celotex Corp (1½)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Cent Aguirre 1½	12	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
Cent I L of 4½s	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1½
Cent V Sug 2½pg	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Century Rib pf 7	20	104	104	104	+3⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36	35⅞	36	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	130	56	55¾	56	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	12	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	1	12½	21g	12½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	5	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Chitin Co	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	22	77¼	76	76½	—1½
City Ice & F 1.20	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Clark Equip 2.40g	2	35	35	35	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Clett Peabody .40	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Cocoa-Cola (3)	2	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 4g	7	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	390	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	20	9½	9½	9½	—1
Columb Br A .90g	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
Colum G & E	3	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Co G&E 6 pf 6	2	69¼	69	69	—1
Colum Pict ½pg	4	15½	15½	15½	—1
Comi Credit (3)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	4	41½	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	7	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Con & Sou pf (3a)	3	63	62	62	—1
Conwith Ed 1.05g	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½pf	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Con Coppermine	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
Cons Edison 1.60	21	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½pf	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	28	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	8	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Consol's Coal	2	11½	11½	11½	
Cont Baking ½g	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Conun P pf 4½s	20	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1½g	2	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	2	33⅞	33½	33½	
Cont Motors .30g	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	1	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Conv-weld Sil .80	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El .60	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cotv Inc (.15g)	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cuty International	2	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1g)	6	19½	19	19	
Crane Co pf 5	50	108	108	108	
Cream of Wh 1½eg	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½pg	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Cream Cond$.5 ½g	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—1
Crown Zeller (3)	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	7	51¼	50⅞	51	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ½g	14	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
Cudahy Packing	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼ek	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	28	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½pg	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Haw ½pg	2	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
Dawgs Stores .30g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Deere Records (1)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	3	19	19	19	— ½
Del & Hudson	2	13	13	13	— ½
Del Lack & West	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Devoe&Ray A 1	30	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	1	30½	30½	30½	
Diam T Motor ½pg	2	30	30	30	— ½
Dist Corp-S id 2.22	2	30	30	30	— ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
Dixie Cup (½pg)	3	15¾	14⅜	15	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½pg	1	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
Domelsheus hl.20g	4	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	1	138¾	138¼	138½	—3½
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Duplill Int	3	144¼	143¾	143¾	—1¼
du Pont deN 3g	3	144¼	143¾	143¾	—1¼
Eastern Air L	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
E Kodak pf 6	10	177½	177½	177½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	200	40½	40	40	— ½
El & Mus Ind .06q	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½pg)	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	69½	69	69	—1¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	3	74¼	74	74	—1½
Endicott-J pf 5	100	118	118	118	+1
Eng Pub Service	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	280	83½	82¾	83½	+ ½
EngPSS$5½pf5½pk	10	85½	85½	85½	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	5	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Erie RR (1½pg)	39	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½pg	39	11¼	10¾	11	
Evans Products	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Fed'l&Traction½eg	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23	23	23	— ⅜
Ferro Enam ¼pg	3	16¾	16½	16¾	
Fid P Fire 1.60a	9	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅛
Finest T&R 1½eg	9	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote ½pg	4	19½	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stv 1½pg	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	50	46	45½	45½	—1½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	—1⅛
Foster Wheeler	10	10¾	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	32½	32½	32½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ⅛ae	4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	5	5	5	5	
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	42	41½	42	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	10	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ⅜
Gen Bronze .30g	1	7	7	7	
Gen Cable	25	5	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½ek	10	85	85	85	—1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	10	36⅝	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	120	40	40	40	—1
Gen Fds pf4½s	10	116½	116½	116½	
Gen G & El A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Motors 1½pg	21	52	51½	51½	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7	7	7	
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	3	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
Gen Real&Util	15	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	1	53	53	53	—2¼
Gen Shoe ¾eg	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½sk	140	121½	121½	121½	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½pg	1	21½	21½	22½	— ½
Gillette Saf R ¼eg	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅜	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 1g	10	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	11	37¾	37¾	37⅝	—1
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	43	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S 1.70a	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	27½	26⅞	27½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½pg	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¼	4¼	4½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Gull Oil 1	14	48¼	48¼	48½	— ⅛
Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Harb-Walker ¾eg	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	23½	23½	23½	
Hercules Powd (1g)	2	77¼	76½	76½	—1½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	6	39½	38¼	38½	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B ½pg	3	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	10	111	111	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	7	63⅜	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅝
Houston Oil	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (½2)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	2	72	71½	71½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ¼eg	9	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Intercon Rub (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—1½
Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	168	168	168	
Interlake Iron ½g	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Int Harvester (2)	3	67¼	67	67⅛	— ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ¼eg	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Int Mining	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Int Nick Can (2)	10	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	170	135¼	135¼	135¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	2	78¼	78¼	78½	— ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¾ek	50	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
Int Silver (2½eg)	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	64	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Int T & T 7pr ct	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Int Dept S pr 7	10	111	111	111	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (2)	3	72½	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
Jones&L St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	—1½
Kan City Sou pf 2e	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Kaufmann D .35g	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	3	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½eg	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Kennecott Cop 1e	9	31	30⅞	31	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Lackaw Gas	70	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Lambert Co (1½g)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1a)	2	18	18	18	+1
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	2	5½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¼eg	6	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	19	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers B (3)	1	70¼	70	70	— ⅛
Lima Locomo 1e	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Lockheed Airc (1g)	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
Lone's Inc 2a	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¾eg	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
Macy (R H) (2)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Magma Copper (1g)	1	18	18	18	
Manati Sugar	3	6	5⅞	6	
Marine Mid (.15g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MarkShUy pr pf	10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	9	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½eg	7	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Marlen-Perry	3	5	5	5	
Mathieson Alk ½eg	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
May Dept Strs (3)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	3	21½	21	21	— ⅛
McGray Stores 1	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Mc Crory S pf ww 5	1	113	113	113	
Mead Corp .(45g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
McKess & Rob (1)	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Mengel Co (¼ee)	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mengel Syl 2½s	150	48	39½	40	
Mesta Mach 2½eg	1	30	30	30	
Miami Copper ½eg	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
Midland Stl P 1g	3	26	25⅜	26	
Midl Stl P 1st8	30	123	123	123	—1
Minn-Honey Reg 2	1	65	65	65	— ½
Minn-Moline	10	6	6	6	— ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 4½g	1	85½	85	85½	— ½
Monsan Corp .80a	2	21½	21	21	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
MonCh pfA4½s	20	116¼	116	116	— ⅛
Mon Ch pf c 4	170	113	114	114	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward (2)	15	47¾	46½	46½	—1⅝
Morris & Essex	283	20	19⅝	20	
Morrell & Co ¾eg	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Aug20
Motor Wheel .60g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Mueller Brass .80g	1	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Murray Corp ½eg	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator ½eg	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Nash C&STL 1g	20	12	12	12	— ⅛
Nat Acme (1½pg)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	6	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Nat Can	6	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	6	19⅞	19	19	—1
Nat Dairy Prod .80	10	19

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Income Rate Sets Record Of $143 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Commerce Department, reporting that national income reached "the unprecedented annual rate" of $143,000,000,000 in the first six months of this year, estimated that Americans will have nearly $37,000,000,000 of 1943 income left over at the end of the year, even after they've paid their taxes.

Writing in the department's monthly "Survey of Current Business," George Jaszi of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce said such net savings "include windfalls and exceed the amount of voluntary saving which constitutes an offset against inflation."

He added that a large proportion of savings "continues to be made in highly liquid form and will constitute a latent inflationary threat unless it is absorbed by taxes or immobilized by other means."

Mr. Jaszi said the national income rates in the first half of 1943 was 27 per cent above the level of the same period last year. Income payments to individuals alone, he added, were at an annual rate of $140,500,000,000. Consumer expenditures are expected to amount to $89,200,000,000 and taxes $14,700,000,000, leaving $36,600,000,000 in net savings.

Mr. Jaszi said the gross aggregate volume of business had increased from a rate of $169,100,000,000 a year in the last quarter of 1943 to $184,900,000,000. He added, however, that due mainly to a shortage of manpower and other resources, industry appeared to be approaching a ceiling on total output.

"Although not all pervasive in the past six months," he wrote, "this limitation on the expansion of total production must dominate any appraisal of the economic outlook."

Conn. River Power Co.

By the Associated Press

The Connecticut River Power Company reported net earnings of $1,072,624 for the six months ended June 30, before interest expense and other fixed charges. The half year earnings were equivalent, the company stated, to 2.23 times such charges and compared with $999,385, or 2.04 times such charges, for the first six months of 1942.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

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Write in confidence to Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

Re-Conversion, Sudden Peace Problems Facing War Industry

Third and last of a series on the problem of postwar business conversion to peacetime production.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On first thought it would seem that war industry will be pretty well cushioned against the cost of re-converting back to peace.

It will have, to begin with, the two-year loss carry-back. If a corporation suffers a loss it can call on the Treasury to make it good to the extent of the excess profits taxes it has paid in the previous two years.

Also it is entitled to the 10 per cent refund of excess profits taxes paid in during the war.

Also it will have a three-year period in which to rebuild postwar inventories and get a tax refund on them.

And it will have whatever reserves it may have laid away out of stockholders' earnings during the war.

These are of quite uneven value.

The loss carry-back is quite a back-stop against losses. Excess profits taxes have been very large, particularly from the "war-baby" corporations. The rate is 80 per cent net, or four times the amount left to the company. Billions have been collected and can be drawn on.

However, the company would be some time collecting it. The "means test" would be a year's loss. That takes a year.

The 10 per cent refund is also considerable. There are no strings to it and in many cases it would amount to as much as the corporation has earned during the war. (The excess profits effective top rate for most companies has been 90 per cent, of which 10 per cent is refundable, leaving only 10 per cent.)

Check to Resources

Nevertheless, these resources will not be much in the aggregate because—except for the loss carry-back which applies only against a loss—they are related to net income, and net income after renegotiation and taxes has been only a trifling percentage of volume and liabilities for the very companies whose war-swollen activities will be subject to the greatest shrinkage.

These companies in many cases have only from two to five per cent net after everything. It comes, by and large, to only a few per cent against current liabilities, and even with the excess profits refund it is very little protection for the companies threatened by a sharp drop in business. The problem was not so acute in 1919 because taxes were lower and left more money with the corporation; even then the weaker ones did not survive 1921.

(Incidentally the loss-carry-back, and excess profits refund, plus the delays in renegotiation, plus the enormous bulging of current liabilities, plus the uncertainties of contract termination, make the meaning of corporate earnings statements today as clear as mud. What looks like a plain and final net income figure, neatly carried out to the last dollar and cent, must in fact be interpreted in the light of contingencies, possibilities, hypotheses, guesses and an ouija board.)

As if paper-thin profit margins and nightmare current liabilities were not enough, war industry also faces the risk of being struck with suddenly canceled war orders by the billions of dollars as fast as victory smiles on the United Nations.

The pinched profits of two or three years of war can be sunk in half-completed guns, tanks, and planes for which payment may come in a month or months. The Russians this spring canceled a lease-lend order for several thousand tanks, asking for trucks and food instead. A tank contract of the government with International Harvester was canceled with $225,000,000 of the contract unfilled. Three hundred sub-contractors and 1,000 sub-sub-contractors were left high and dry.

Contract terminations so far run into but small fractions of what they will be. Estimates run from $25,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 of the unfilled contracts on which contractors some peaceful day will receive a War Department wire to stop work. This is why the Army, Congressional committees, and the contractors are so concerned about some way by which the contractors can get enough cash out of these contracts quickly enough to stay solvent.

Would Build Reserves

This is also why there is so much pressure now for corporations to be allowed to set aside reserves, free from taxes or renegotiation, for financing postwar reconversion. The renegotiation people will not allow them because in general they follow Treasury regulations, departing from them only to be slightly tougher. Tax exemption for reconversion reserves will be a prominent part of the discussions before the Ways and Means subcommittee on renegotiation in September, as they have been of the Vinson (House Naval Affairs) Committee hearings.

It is argued against such tax-free reserves that they might not be used or needed. It is answered that in such case they then could be taxed 80 per cent, which would hit them as hard as if they were taxed now.

It is argued that the excess profits tax refund would take care of the need. It is rebutted that it wouldn't do so properly because of its uneven distribution.

It is argued that a proper treatment of contract cancellation, so that contractors could have their money promptly, would take care of the reconversion reserve "problem." It is replied that this would merely keep some companies solvent, but not put them in any position to stand the expense of re-equipping and re-tooling for civilian products.

The machinery of payment on cancelled contracts is being improved. The Army wants permission to make advance payments. There are three bills in Congress on the matter, each slightly different. There is a question whether on a cancelled contract the contractor would get a negotiated payment, or a fixed percentage of his outlays up to the point where the work stopped. Some contractors have suggested that the renegotiation boards which have done such a good job should be kept on to handle the payments on cancelled contracts, but these hardworking volunteers may not want to stay around after V-Day.

Just to make the whole thing more complicated, it involves the difficult problem of severance pay—which, from a social and political viewpoint, may turn out to be the meat of the whole matter. The unemployment insurance reserves under the Social Security Act have been piling up heavily during recent years of full employment. But many corporations are already committed to pay "dismissal compensation" or severance pay in proportion to the number of weeks or months their help have been with them. Even if they can't get reconversion reserves made tax-free, they would like to have enough cash on hand to meet their severance pay commitments—and on this point they may perhaps count on the votes of the employees who feel that they have such pay coming to them, even if it comes out of the U. S. Treasury.

(Concluded)

Proposed Changes In War Contracts Opposed by Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Navy has advised Congress that it regards as impractical proposals for the renegotiation of war contracts "after taxes," and in a manner to allow postwar reserves for reconversion of plants to production of peace time products.

In a letter to Chairman Vinson, (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee, K. H. Rockey, Chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, also advised that in his opinion existing tax laws were not too severe to permit "prudent management" in many cases to accumulate adequate postwar contingency reserves.

The letter said:

"While the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department recognizes that some companies will be confronted with a reconversion problem upon the termination of the existing emergency, the board does not believe that the allowance of reconversion reserves in connection with renegotiation offers a practical solution."

"The suggestion has been made that profits after taxes, rather than before taxes, should be the basis of renegotiation in determining whether 'excessive profits' have been realized. The Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department believes the proposal to be unsound in principle and, as a practical matter, virtually impossible to administer."

Commercial Apple Crop Expected to Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—A commercial apple crop of 93,135,000 bushels was forecast for 1943 by the Agriculture Department, compared with 128,597,000 bushels produced last year.

The eight-year (1934-41) average was 131,788,000 bushels.

In all regions, the department said, except the relatively unimportant south central states, prospective production is less than last year, and in all regions less than the eight-year average.

All important producing states except California expect smaller crops than last year, and all except California and Massachusetts are below the eight-year average.

49 P. C. Rise In Auto Repair Workers Urged

DETROIT (AP)—The National Automobile Dealers' Association asserts in its current monthly bulletin that "an immediate increase of 49 per cent in repair shop personnel is necessary if America's essential automobile transportation is to be kept in working condition."

Reporting on a survey just completed, the N. A. D. A. bulletin says:

"The average automobile dealer had less than half as many mechanics on his pay roll July 1, 1943, as on Jan. 1, 1942. Although the peak of demands by the armed forces and by war industry seems to have passed, there still is a heavy drain on the supply of auto repair shop workers which employers have been unable to offset even though a considerable number of women have been employed."

Women Workers

Of the effort to replace mechanics with women workers, the bulletin says:

"In general women have not proved to be good replacements for experienced mechanics. Of the 483 women employed in the repair shops of the reporting dealers, only 31.3 per cent were listed as satisfactory, while 57.1 per cent were rated unsatisfactory and 10.1 were designated as fair."

The conclusions were based upon reports from 1,325 dealers in approximately 50 of the nation's leading cities. These reports showed that there were 12 mechanics per dealer, Jan. 1, 1942; 7 per dealer Jan. 1, 1943, and 6 per dealer July 1, 1943.

Parts Prices Controlled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $300,000,000 automobile parts industry has been brought under price regulation by the Office of Price Administration (OPA) which will set most prices at their March 1942 level.

Covered by the order are the sales of parts made by 2,500 manufacturers and distributed by 9,000 wholesalers, 44,000 automobile dealers, 60,000 repair and service stations, and 240,000 garages and filling stations.

OPA said many conferences with members of the industry and other government agencies were held before the new regulation was agreed upon. As a result of the order most of the hundreds of parts will have ceilings which were the manufacturers' resale prices on March 31, 1942. Provision is made however for pricing new items produced since that date.

When a manufacturer establishes new resale prices he must notify all customers who ordinarily have his price lists and must file copies with the OPA.

Farmers Await Food Production Program for 1944

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Unless War Food Administrator Marvin Jones acts soon, farmers will have to decide how much land to seed to winter wheat without any assurance as to the price they may expect at harvest time next year.

Winter wheat, which makes up the bulk of the domestic bread grain crop, is planted in September and early October, and harvested the following June and July.

The War Food Administration (WFA) is drafting plans for a 1944 farm production program designed to provide a record output of food, including an expansion in wheat from 54,000,000 acres planted for harvest this year to 68,000,000 acres next year.

The program will carry a schedule of farm price supports or minimum price guarantees for the various commodities. Those price guarantees are designed to assure farmers a market for all they produce and a "fair" return.

Aides of Jones have indicated, however, that the program will not be announced until after he has had an opportunity to lay it before Congress. The lawmakers are scheduled to return Sept. 14 from a summer recess. It is quite possible that the program, which would require upwards of $1,000,000,000 to finance, may not clear Congress until long after the winter planting season has passed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—New plans for the Government's information programs on food will be discussed at a series of meetings of publishers, editors, and advertisers with Government officials next week in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco.

The Office of War Information (OWI) announced that the first meeting will be held at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago Aug. 24.

OPA Ends Effort to Control Diamond Jewelry Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) has given up trying to control the price of diamond jewelry—there are too many personal elements in its value.

Explaining an order exempting from price controls jewelry diamonds of one carat or less, OPA said:

"Experience has demonstrated that it is not practicable to differentiate among diamonds on the basis of weight alone. The color, quality and cut are as important as its weight. . . . The grading and pricing of diamonds of all weights depend largely upon the judgment and preferences of individual expert evaluators."

Steel Mills' Use Of Iron Ore Shows Increase in July

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of iron ore by steel mills in July amounted to 7,155,703 gross tons, an increase of 215,705 tons over the previous month's figure, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. Total tonnage for the same month last year was 7,175,845.

Consumption for the first seven months of this year totaled 51,248,432 tons, compared with a 49,116,562 total for the same period last year.

Lower lake ore stocks climbed to 32,388,932 tons as of Aug. 1, from the 26,098,245 a month ago, but that was nearly 5,000,000 tons less than the corresponding period in 1942.

There were 182 out of 192 furnaces in blast at the beginning of the month, including the new Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Furnace at Braddock, Pa. A month ago 170 out of 191 were in blast and a year ago the number was 181 out of 190.

New Electronic 'Chemist' to Speed Production of Synthetic Rubber

PITTSBURGH (AP)—An electronic "chemist," described as faster and more accurate than a dozen skilled chemists, will soon be speeding the production of war-vital synthetic rubber, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. disclosed.

Developed by Dr. John A. Hipple, a physicist, the new instrument will accelerate wartime chemical research by freeing hundreds of skilled chemists from tedious but important production testing in synthetic rubber plants. An average college student can be taught to operate it in a few weeks.

The "chemist"—also called a "mass spectrometer"—swiftly and precisely analyzes many of the complicated gases formed in making butadiene, the principal ingredient of several types of synthetic rubber.

"In 15 minutes," Dr. Hipple explained, "this spectrometer will dissect a complicated gas molecule a twenty-five-millionth of an inch long and can be arranged to produce automatically an autograph that tells the chemist the composition of the gas.

"At present, certain analyses require 15 hours to three days of painstaking laboratory work by five to 10 skilled chemists—others cannot be done at all even by other processes."

The "chemist" requires only a thimbleful of gas for each test, whereas butadiene plant chemists now have to draw off a bucketful of gas.

Leading research men of five major oil and chemical companies worked with Dr. Hipple for more than six months to make the instrument practical for use in oil refineries, butadiene plants, and other chemical industries.

U. S. Farm Mortgage Indebtedness Drops

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farm mortgage indebtedness for the United States as a whole declined 5.4 per cent, or from $6,713,835,000 to $6,350,263,000 in 1942, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

This decline compared with 1.6 per cent during 1941, 1.2 per cent during 1940 and 2.3 per cent during 1939.

Gain in Farmers' Income Offsets Living Cost Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Including government benefit payments, farm income in May amounted to $1,433,000,000 as against $1,030,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 39.1 per cent, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This gain was more than sufficient to offset a 9.2 per cent rise in the prices of goods which the farmers bought. Consequently, the farmers' purchasing power in May was 27.4 per cent higher than a year ago. Their purchasing power during the first five months was 21.5 per cent above last year's level.

As the result of the rise in the prices of farm products, the estimate of the farmers' annual 1943 income, including government benefit payments, has been revised upward to $19,132,000,000 from last month's estimate of $18,929,000,000. Thus, the farmers' income in 1943 now promises to be 18.3 per cent larger than the previous high record of $16,177,000,000 last year.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AM I PROUD

OF THE DECISION I MADE!

About a month ago Jack went into the army. Said he didn't mind because the sooner everyone got into the "FIGHT"—the quicker we'll have VICTORY. That started me thinking, too. Now I'm a war worker at RAYTHEON and am I proud of the decision I made! Not only can I save more money for the day when Jack gets back, but hundreds of other girls employed here as factory trainees are really "doing something worth while" to help Jack and the boys WIN THAT FIGHT.

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Also Part Time Patriotic Shift, 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.

If you have been working in essential industry bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

RAYTHEON

55 CHAPEL ST., NEWTON

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Men Wanted — Experience not necessary

APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.

NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

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PROD. SUPVRS: Mech. or Elec	Att.
TOOL REPETITOR: Thor exp.	$60-70
RADIO ENGRS: Grad. exp.	Att
ACCT: Textile exp.	$50-60
COST ACCT: Industrial exp.	To $3,000
SR. ACCT: C. P. A. Phd.	$4,000 up
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COST AUDITOR: Traveling	$65
BOOKKEEPER: New Hampshire	$50
CLERKS: Several good opportunities	$30-40
SALES: Ind. process (assoc)	Sal & Bonus
RADIO TIME SALESMAN: Exp.	Sal
SALES: Trainee; college man	Att
INSURANCE SALES. Good opportunity	Sal

MEN TEACHERS (Christian Scientists) History, English, Spanish. Boarding School, New England. Couple acceptable. Interviews N. Y. C. Aug. 23, 24. Associated Teachers' Agency, 420 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Man Christian Scientist, to give loving, understanding care to young man. Reference required. Write Box P-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BE YOUR own BOSS direct-to-consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business today and future. Earn big commissions selling Calitex exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear garments made from our ORIGINAL FABRICS. Nationally known manufacturer—19 years in business. Men or women—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALITEX, 3021 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 4.

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AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY is offered for women between ages 30 and 45. Some business background, particularly office record-keeping and supervisory work, necessary. Please write outlining in full detail your business experience and educational background. An appointment will be arranged for a personal interview after review of your letter. This is an opportunity for an interesting career in a national organization. Successful applicants will receive training to fit them for the work involved. Salary will be paid during training period. Reply to Box B-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL for professional office—permanent position; not a wartime job. Salary $30 wk. Box B-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER. Prot., complete charge of motherless home (boy 10); desirable section of Medford; salary $30. Call Lib 0774 until 4 p. m. or Mystic 4470-W after 4:30 p. m., or write 190 Lincoln Road, Medford, Mass.

MESSENGERS, TYPISTS and JUNIOR CLERKS; knowledge of stenography helpful, although not necessary. Apply PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One Norway Street, Boston.

PROT. working housekeeper, exptd., refined, excellent cook; 2 adults; own rm., bath; 5 min. trains, buses; generous wages. Big City (Mass.).

SUPERIOR WOMAN as housekeeper-cook for couple. Home for mother and school age child; other help for laundry and cleaning; attractive position for right person. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—General housework, Christian Scientist. Permanent. Long Island. Box 493, Islip, Long Island.

WOMAN wanted to care for country house in village 60 miles from Boston; live alone; no dependents. Call Bliss 2692 or write Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FREE lance artist, 30 years; industrious, conscientious, capable, experience with practical application of craftsmanship; seeks position in a field allied to art; tale-minded and can handle responsibility. Prefer N. Y. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, 42, married, 18 years' experience credits, collections, expert correspondent, desires position enabling executive. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALES ENGINEER, engineering graduate, 36, married, experience mechanical field additional to selling includes purchasing, estimating, bidding, industrial surveys for sales promotion; analytical, persistent producer; high standards. Write Box E-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN with 15 years' experience in Chicago territory desires Sales or Sales Engineering connection. University Engineering Graduate; 3-AA draft. Box S-91, S. 2000, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, familiar with private school work, desires situation as house mother. Box J-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Copywriter's position wanted by young woman having five years' experience in advertising with retail store, a utility company and newspaper. Knowledge of layout, typography, mechanical production. University graduate. Advertising agency or department store preferred. Box P. Y. C. only, Miss Jane Abercrombie, 1365 York Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

GARDEN consultant, graduate horticulturist, will take charge of 5 or 6 places in Brookline, Mass. and vicinity. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Housekeeper, middle-aged; excellent cook, will take full charge motherless or semi-invalid adult home; 626-800 week. Vicinity Boston. Box B-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE—Practical or C.S.N., experienced; anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. White Box E-16, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Secretary-Clerk, Scientist, 28 yrs., exp. Hist. rel. 632-640 Vt. Blvd. refs. Lef. 6281. Box H-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED UNFURNISHED, N. Y. C., Riverside Drive or near, 5 or 6 rooms; 3 adults; $80. Write Box P-23, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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ROOM, board, war-working mother, boy 5 years, vicinity United Aircraft, Stratford, Conn. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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HAVENHOLM-BY-THE-BROOK invites you who desire rest and summer recreation to this congenial home, Marbledale, Conn.

THE BEE AND THISTLE INN, Old Lyme, Conn.—A delightful place to vacation, easily reached by train to Saybrook; rates from $42 week, including meals. Write for folder or telephone 388.

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CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards—60 for $1.00 up. Personal Stationery, 24 for $1.00. Gift Card $1.50 Assortment. Profit 50%. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. K-24, New York.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your laundry to the Public Laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR SALE

ORLANDO, FLA.—Two-story frame building, 6 efficiency apartments, 4 additional rooms, well furnished; delightfully located on Lake Ivanhoe, center of town; high rental ceiling established; fully rented. Frank Russell, 39 Rosemond Ave.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—3-rm. suite for business woman; insulated, oil heat, electricity, continuous hot water furnished; fine small kitchenette; near train, trolley. FAL. 0790.

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Wietelmann Run Getter For Braves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"You're a good hitter," a baseball writer was saying to Whitey Wietelmann early yesterday afternoon. "I can remember when you had a good day if you hit a couple of loud fouls. But you've practiced hard and improved yourself, and now nobody likes to pitch to you, particularly in the clutch."

The blond lad who plays shortstop for the Braves grinned and kept on warming up with Clyde Kluttz. "Well, I'm sure of one thing," said Wietelmann, "I'll keep getting better as the season goes along, because I'm always learning. I'll be up around .260 at the end, wait and see," he finished, with a wink.

Hit Double

Wietelmann might have said that he gets better as the game goes along, for in yesterday's 12-inning contest with Cincinnati, won by the Braves, 3-2, it was his hit off Johnny Vander Meer which broke it up. Whitey doubled over the head of Bert Haas in center field, scoring Phil Masi from second base with the winning run. The shortstop had previously driven in another run.

Of course, coming through in the so-called clutch is getting to be an old story with Wietelmann. At .247 early today as the Braves awaited their series final with the Reds, the shortstop had driven in the exceptionally fine (for his average) total of 36 runs. Only the slugging Chuck Workman, at 52, was ahead of him. Of Whitey's 95 hits, just 10 have been longer than a single. But he makes the short ones count.

Worked Hard

Al Javery, it seems, has to fight for his decisions over the Reds. He beat them on July 6, 1-0, driving in the winning run himself. Yesterday the Braves passed up several opportunities to win the game prior to the 12th inning. But Al stayed in there, firing his fast ball and curve past those Cincy hitters until his mates finally came through. "Jave" scattered 10 hits and passed just one batter, him intentionally.

Kirby Farrell has hit well in this Cincinnati series. He drove in the first Braves run yesterday in the seventh inning for his fifth safety off Bill McKechnie's pitchers this week. He may not be a Johnny McCarthy, but he is a capable substitute. He has been charged with only one error since replacing the injured regulars at St. Louis on July 26.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the colorful and league-leading St. Louis Cardinals open a five-game series at Braves Field, starting with a double-header . . . Jim Tobin will throw his knuckler at the Redbirds in one half of the bill . . . That was a tough one the Red Sox lost at Detroit yesterday, 1-0 . . . The Sox would seem to need Jim Tabor's punch at the plate . . . The Tigers have blanked the Sox three times in three days . . . Joe Cronin moves on to Cleveland tomorrow for a double-header.

Future Women Golf Stars Seen in War Tournaments

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When national golf championships are resumed, the writers are bound to have a tough time when they attempt a prophecy on who will win any of the major titles. The way things look now, their most baffling assignment will be sizing up the women's prospects. The number of sterling young feminine golfers who have come to the fore the last three years is astonishing, especially among girls in their teens.

Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, winner of the Women's Western Golf Association championship at Evanston, Ill., has advanced herself appreciably as a future national title prospect, not alone in winning that title in a field of much talent, but because it elevates her another rung on the golfing ladder which she began to climb when she won the Philadelphia junior title, in '41.

Struck Snag

Long experience has taught this writer how unsafe it is to make long-range prophecies on the basis of sterling performances of youngsters. Many more sink to later obscurity than there are those who rise to the heights. They cannot all be a Bobby Jones, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Gene Sarazen, Glenna Collett or Alexa Stirling. Winter before last Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., made such a sweep of women's tournaments in the South, including a decisive 36-hole final round victory over Dorothy Kirkby at Miami, that she loomed as the best women's prospect in sight, but she seems to have struck a tournament snag.

Nevertheless, there are factors in Dorothy Germain's latest and biggest triumphs which entitle her to more than passing attention as a future national title prospect. For one thing, she was accredited with being the youngest qualifier in the last women's national, at The Country Club in 1941. She presumably had just turned 17. Her qualifying score of 80 put her in a tie for tenth place, in a field of 64 qualifiers for match play.

The then 17-year-old from the Llanerch Country Club of Philadelphia proceeded to win her first two rounds of match play, against Mrs. T. O. McLaughlin of Michigan and Dolly Schildmiller of Ohio, 3 and 2 and 5 and 4, before she went up against Helen Sigel, the extra-long hitter from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania champion at the time, ultimately the runner-up to Betty Hicks Newell. At the end of seven holes Miss Germain stood five up.

Showed Courage

A bit more tournament experience on Miss Germain's part might have altered the history of that last women's national, yet it is not surprising that that five-up lead melted before the 37 home on Miss Sigel's part. Even then it took a 3-iron home, and a seven-foot putt for a birdie 3 on that far-from-easy eighteenth at Clyde Park for Miss Sigel to square the match. Miss Germain exhibited her courage when at the second extra, after Miss Sigel had dropped a 20-foot putt for a birdie, she holed a 15-footer to match it. The Pennsylvania champion defeated her younger opponent with a great four at the difficult-for-women, not easy for men, third hole.

One of the most interesting aftermaths of that match, however—a match which the writer did not have the good fortune to follow, being interested in another at the time—was when John Bernardi, pro of the Charles River Country Club, came to me all enthusiastic over this Miss Germain. He had been following the pair and his comment on Miss Germain (recorded in these columns in an analysis of the tournament) was: "She has as perfect a swing as any woman in this year's championship." Bernardi, noting Miss Germain's late triumph in the Women's Western, has reason to pat himself on the back for knowing a real golf swing when he sees one.

The two women amateur golfers of 1943 are Miss Germain and Dorothy Kirkby of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Kirkby belongs because of her victory last spring in the Pinehurst championship, plus her grand showing in the Women's Western open, medal and match play, in which she carried Patty Berg to the home hole in a 36-hole final, after an extra-hole victory in the semi-finals over Betty Hicks, the 1941 national title winner.

Incidentally, reverting back to Miss Germain, it is not to be forgotten that Patty Berg only beat her 3 and 1 in the Women's Western Open, and had to go two under par for 17 holes to do it.

Jim Turnesa Heads Field At Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Jim Turnesa, the dark-horse who galloped to runner-up honors in last year's P. G. A. tournament, was showing his heels again today.

The stocky little Army man who has been in the service 28 months and now is on the Halloran Hospital force at Staten Island, N. Y., cracked par by four strokes on the tree-dotted Beverly course yesterday to fashion a 67. This gave him the lead over a field of 41 top pros and amateurs entering the second 18-hole round of the Chicago victory national golf championships.

His first-day margin was nearly a photo finish, for Sam Byrd of Philadelphia, the former New York Yankee outfielder who won the Greesboro, N. C. open last year, and the favorite, Byron Nelson of Toledo, were only a single stroke behind at 68. Such stars as Craig Wood, the duration U. S. open champion from Mamaroneck, N. Y., Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Minneapolis and flashy Jim Demaret of Detroit rushed in with 69's.

Thus Sergeant Jim, one of the youngest of seven brothers in the Turnesa golf clan, again found himself keeping company with the country's best performers. Nelson, who in 1931 failed to qualify by one stroke for the National Amateur on this same Beverly layout, was one of the top-notchers eliminated by Jim in the 1942 P. G. A.

Only 12 players could equal or break par 36-35—71 yesterday. Amateur Jim McHale, an Army sergeant at Baltimore, led the 11 simon pures competing with a 70. Pro Willie Goggin also had a 70. Private Chick Harbert, taking a double bogey 5 on the 110-yard 12th hole, wound up with 71 to be grouped with Ky Laffoon, Lloyd Mangrum and Mike Turnesa.

Football Meeting

Harvard undergraduates and Navy V-12 students in the college interested in playing football will meet in the Indoor Athletic Building, Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, to discuss plans for intramural house games this fall and for the organization of a possible informal team which might later play a restricted number of games with local school, college, and service camp teams, C. F. Getchell, acting manager of the H. A. A., announced last night.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	69	42	.622	
Washington	62	53	.539	9
Detroit	58	51	.532	10
Cleveland	57	52	.523	11
Chicago	56	56	.500	13½
Boston	54	59	.478	16
St. Louis	48	60	.444	19½
Philadelphia	40	71	.360	29

Results Aug. 20
Detroit 1, Boston 0.
Washington 10, Chicago 5.
New York 10, Cleveland 5.
One game postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	72	38	.655	
Cincinnati	62	51	.549	11½
Pittsburgh	62	53	.539	12½
Brooklyn	58	56	.509	16
Chicago	52	60	.464	21
Boston	50	59	.459	21½
Philadelphia	53	63	.457	22
New York	42	71	.372	31½

Results Aug. 20
Boston 3, Cincinnati 2 (12 inns.).
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 4.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .348; Herman, Brooklyn, .291.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 90; Musial, St. Louis, 78.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 84; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 76.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 159; Vaughan, Brooklyn, 143.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 31; Herman and Vaughan, Brooklyn, 30.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 15; Gordon, New York, and Klein, St. Louis, 11.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 19; Ott, New York, 17.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 15; Lowrey, Chicago, 10.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 18-5; Rowe, Philadelphia, 11-4.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .333; Wakefield, Detroit, .332.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 75; Keller, New York, 68.
Runs Batted In—Etten, New York, 83; York, Detroit, 82.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 164; Appling, Chicago, 141.
Doubles—Wakefield, Detroit, 30; Keltner, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 10; York, Detroit, 9.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 34; Keller, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 39; Moses, Chicago, 31.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 15-3; Bridges, Detroit, 10-3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	39	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	402	56	125	5	51	.277
Masi	157	21	42	2	21	.268
Farrell	125	7	32	0	10	.256
Nieman	239	29	61	5	34	.255
Kluttz	159	11	40	0	16	.252
Wietelmann	385	25	95	0	36	.247
Workman	441	53	107	9	52	.243
Ryan	341	40	79	1	18	.232
Javery	114	25	26	2	17	.228
Beltzel	66	6	11	0	4	.167
Poland	100	5	18	0	7	.180

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	68	7	22	5	27	.324
Partee	232	30	70	0	26	.302
Fox	431	51	127	2	36	.295
Newsome	280	29	79	1	14	.282
Culberson	277	33	77	3	29	.278
Doerr	450	58	119	15	58	.264
Metkovich	130	18	41	4	17	.258
Lupien	450	44	113	4	32	.251
Tabor	386	37	94	9	56	.244
Simmons	166	7	22	0	11	.204
Lake	297	25	62	3	15	.208
Lazor	115	11	22	0	7	.191
Conroy	89	10	15	1	6	.169
Peacock	79	4	13	0	4	.165

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Barrett	10	12
Tobin	11	8	Andrews	9	16
Salvo	4	4	Farrell	0	1
Javery	11	11	Odom	0	3

Red Sox

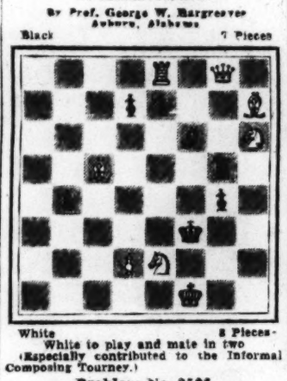
	W	L		W	L
O'Neill	1	0	Brown	6	3
Judd	10	6	Terry	4	8
Ryba	6	3	Dobson	4	7
Hughson	11	9	Newsome	4	10
Woods	3	5			

Chess — by Edgar W. Allen

Aug. 21, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2587
By Prof. George W. Hargreaves
Auburn, Alabama

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2588
By Prof. George W. Hargreaves
Auburn, Alabama

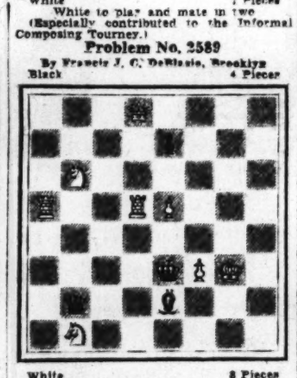
Black — 10 Pieces

White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2589
By Francis J. C. DeMasio, Brooklyn

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2584 R-Q
No. 2585 Q-B4
No. 2586 QxKt?

No. 2579. C. A. Southerland of Wilmington, Delaware, points out a second solution by 1. R-Kt2.

New England Chess Championship

Attention — Chess players and fans throughout New England.

A tournament for the championship of New England will be held at the Boston City Club, 16 Somerset Street, Boston, commencing on the evening of Friday, Sept. 3, 1943, at 7 o'clock, and extending through Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1943.

Entries will be divided into 2 sections, one or more players from each section to qualify for the finals, depending on the number of entries. No players will be seeded in the finals, with the exception of the present New England champion.

Entry fee $10, of which $3 will be returned to players failing to qualify for the finals. Entries will close at 6:30 p. m., Sept. 3. The entry fee includes admission to the banquet which will be held on the last night of the tournament, Sept. 7. Banquet tickets to nonplayers $1.50 each.

Tournament rules as approved by the United States Chess Federation will apply throughout the tournament.

A handsome silver trophy known as the "Silver Rook" was donated in 1941 by Mr. R. H. W. Welch, Jr. The name of the winner of this tournament will be inscribed upon the trophy, and the trophy will become the permanent possession of any player whose name has been inscribed on it for the third time, not necessarily in consecutive tournaments. Weaver W. Adams is the present New England champion.

All money received, less expenses, will be turned over to the Prize Fund, which will be awarded in United States War Bonds and Stamps. Amounts and number of prizes will be announced at the start of the tournament.

The Committee will greatly appreciate your support and co-operation in helping us to make this tournament an outstanding success.

George Sturgis,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

Venitor City Game

This game between A. E. Santasiere and F. B. Jackson, Jr., national amateur champion, was long and hard fought. Santasiere played his favorite P-QK14 variation of the Queen's Pawn Game, which usually leads to a complicated struggle. On his 30th move Jackson sacrificed a rook for a bishop but maintained equal chances.

Queen's Pawn Game

Santasiere White	Jackson Black	Santasiere White	Jackson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	43 K-B	B-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KK13	44 K-K	P-R4
3 P-QK14	B-Kt2	44 K-B2	R-Q4
4 P-B4	Castles	45 R-Kt3	R-Q8
5 P-K3	P-QR4	46 R-B2	P-R5
6 P-K15	P-B4	47 P-B4	PxP(e)h
7 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	48 PxP	K-Kt2
8 B-R3	BPxP	49 K-B3	P-Kt4
9 KPxP	PxP	50 P-B5	R-Q5
10 KtxP	Kt-Q4	51 R(Kt5)-B3	K-B3
11 Q-Q2	B-B4	52 R-B3	P-Kt5ch
12 B-K7	Kt-Q2	53 K-Kt2	R-Q4
13 Kt-K5	QKt-B3	54 R-QB4	K-Kt4
14 B-B3	Kt-K5	55 R-QB3	RxP
15 BxKt	BxB	56 RxRch	KxR
16 Castles	Kt-B3	57 K-B3	K-K4
17 KR-K	B-Q4	58 R-B4	P-B4
18 P-B3	R-K	59 R-B3	K-Q5
19 B-B5	BxKt	60 R-QKt3	P-K4
20 KtxB	Kt-Q4	61 K-K2	P-B5
21 P-Kt6	P-B3	62 PxP	PxP
22 QR-Kt	Q-Q3	63 R-Q3ch	K-K4
23 R-K4	Kt-B3	64 K-B2	B-B6ch
24 R-K2	QR-B	65 K-Kt3	K-K5
25 QR-K	Kt-Q4	66 R-Q8	B-Q5
26 P-Kt3	Q-K14	67 R-QR8	B-B4
27 Kt-R3	Q-Q3	68 R-KBch	K-B4
28 Kt-B4	Q-K14	69 R-Q5	B-K6
29 Kt-R3	Q-Q3	70 R-QR8	B-B8
30 Q-R2	RxB	71 R-R4	B-K17
31 QxB	Kt-B3	72 K-B3	K-K4
32 R-Q2	Kt-K3	73 K-K3	K-B4
33 Q-QKt3	BxPch	74 K-B2	K-K4
34 K-Kt2	QxQ	75 K-Kt3	B-B8
35 KtxQ	BxP	76 R-B4	B-Kt7
36 R-Q7	B-QB3	77 R-R4	K-B4
37 R-K2	R-B4	78 K-B3	K-K14
38 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	79 K-Kt2	B-B8
39 RxKt	R-QR4	80 R-R8	B-K17
40 R-Q7	B-B4	81 R-R4	Drawn
41 RxKtP	P-R6		

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 20
By the Associated Press

International League
Baltimore 4-7, Rochester 0-3.
Buffalo 5-4, Jersey City 0-11.
Newark 4, Toronto 0.
Syracuse 1, Montreal 0.

American Association
Columbus 2-1, Kansas City 0-5.
Louisville 5, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 3
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 2.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 10, San Francisco 6
Seattle 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 1
San Diego 6, Portland 2

Eastern League
Elmira 4-1, Utica 3-7.
Albany 4-4, Binghamton 1-3
Hartford 6, Wilkes-Barre 2
Scranton 11, Springfield 5

Southern Association
Montgomery 7, Knoxville 4
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 6.
Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:00
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9000

RESTAURANTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for precious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

BOSTON

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Delicious Luncheons like us Dinners like us
Special Sunday Dinners like us
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

First of the Season . .
SQUASH PIE
Mid-August brings to our counters those luscious golden brown squash pies, so famous in our cafeterias for many years. This year they are better than ever.
Per cut . . . 15 cents
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 80c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

REAL ESTATE

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE — 17 acres of lawn, woods and gardens on the banks of a large stream; 1,000 ft. in front on main highway; city water, gas and electricity; about 40 miles north of Boston in Mass.; house has 4 large bedrooms, each with bath on second floor; 2 rooms and bath on third for servants; General Electric heat, indirect lighting, double insulation, numerous fireplaces; 4-car garage; price on application. Kimball Real Estate Agency, Exeter, New Hampshire. Phone Exeter 963-M or Waltham 0386 (Mass.).

HOUSE for sale, suitable for convalescent home, or will lease with option of buying. In select neighborhood, lovely view. Box 31-M, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONTEBELLO, CALIF. — In an attractive new subdivision, an architect's home of seven rooms in modern design: living, dining room and entry carpeted; dual furnaces; 2 baths, fireplace; patio; 3½ years old; $8500. 617 North Lombard Street.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSES WANTED

MEDIUM SIZE furnished house in or near Boston, by young professional man, wife, and child. Will give best care for a year or the duration. Excellent references. Call Wellesley 1892.

UNFURNISHED house (not bungalow), 6 or 7 rooms, in Milton or Wollaston, Mass.; permanent. Longwood 1783 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Four rooms, large and airy; nicely furnished; two fireplaces, two porches; year's lease. TRObridge 9584.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET, Sept. 15 to May 15, attractive furnished apt.; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; $65. Seen until 5 p. m. Mitchell, 15 W. 39th St., near 5th Avenue.

SO. ACTON, MASS.—Heated, furnished apartment; 4 rooms, 2nd floor; convenient to train and bus (Christian Scientists preferred). Call Act. 402, Box 71, So. Acton.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 313 Friend St. Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
We pay the highest prices!
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square Boston Hub. 7100

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

MERCURY — Convertible Club Coupe, 1940 five-passenger; grey, red leather upholstery, radio, heater; tires good, 33,000 miles; reasonable; cash only. Tel. Asp 0808 (Boston).

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

Cocker Spaniel Puppies
Exceptional litter. Home raised. Black, red or buff, ready for selection. Registered AKC. 12 weeks old. BIG. 2271. (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs Repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3621. New Custom-Made Mattresses $34.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PECANS

TWO POUNDS pecan nut meat, fresh, prepaid $1.52. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M. Camilla, Georgia.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

THUMB INDEXING

THE ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER METHOD applied to the Bible, textbooks and other writings. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

WANTED TO BUY

SEND us your old dental gold; fair cash returns. NATIONAL GOLD BUYERS, Eureka, California. Box 333.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS that really satisfy—informal, individual, natural. Mellko; $5.00 up; children also. [illegible] Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 4921.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perfect Instruction
[illegible] Wellesley, Mass. Wel. 0766

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1886

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired Stored — Insured — Est. 1908
M. K. Soukikian, Copley Sq., Boston. Ken 3747.

SPACE WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Would like to share the use of practitioner's furnished offices, preferably N. W. section. HObart 3680, Ext. 206.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	26c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. Where ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-0081, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes Hosiery Bags

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

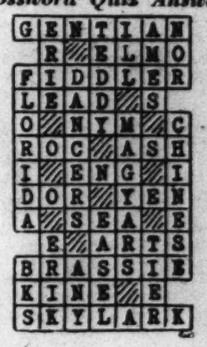
BRADENTON
Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG FORT MYERS BRADENTON
6th Ave. and 12th Street

DAYTONA BEACH
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 3810

FORT MYERS
FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers



FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
482 Riverside Ave. Phone 3-6333

EAT AT Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
25 East Adams Street Phone 3-2500

MIAMI
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING, LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

MIAMI BEACH
"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

ORLANDO
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA
THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA
Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1941 8 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for every home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4044

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8671
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky

IVEY'S

One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 186

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Tires, Tubes, Recapping
Auto and Home Supplies
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions

CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

AFRICANA:

"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write

Maskew Miller Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town
Phone 3-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dornehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Millis)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
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Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
302 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

—Bill O'Malley

It's an idea of the American soldiers"

Cashing In on Your Hobbies

Your hobbies can be made to pay you dividends.

Robert J. Spring of Schenectady, N. Y., a worker in the General Electric company plant, devoted his nights to studying with his home microscope. A radio transmitter inspector, he became interested in the effect of acids on metals and developed a burnishing process which cut the finishing time of small tuning set discs to five seconds. His suggestions earned $710 in awards from the company, and now save 17,000 man-hours a year. His bonuses to date are $1,500.

Harold Winrow, a British veteran of World War I, became interested in safety devices and made a study of them in spare time. He has just been awarded his 100th bonus for suggestions improving production conditions at the General Electric plant. His first award, in 1926, was for a device which safeguarded the fingers of operators of huge punch presses. His latest prize is for a similar type of safety device.

"The first 100 suggestions are the hardest," he says.

"One day I saw two cars come together at an intersection in the factory yards and suggested a 'Stop' sign. Another time I noticed the glass in a factory door was broken, and suggested reinforcement with wire mesh. Little things which save time and help the safety engineer."

Jerry Buccuzzo, of the Lynn, Mass., plant, working on airplane parts, became keenly interested in all things pertaining to an airplane. He was able to suggest a means of reducing warm-up time in the testing of superchargers, and received an award of $1,200. Joseph Mizak, of Bridgeport, Conn., always interested in marine engines, suggested a way of turning out certain marine engine parts in a single operation which did away with drilling, milling and hand finishing. His prize was $1,200.

Suggestions are as good as money in the bank, if you work for a company like General Electric. And if you can make a hobby out of some interesting phase of your work, so much the better. Since the suggestion system was started, the company has paid out $1,300,000 for ideas from employees. Supervising employees are not eligible.

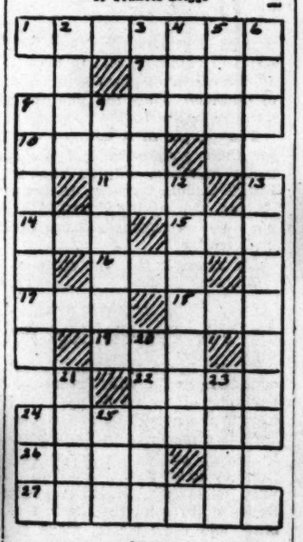
The Stake in This War

What is at stake in this war is the liberty of those all the world over who wish to work for the good of mankind and to do so without being frustrated by the evildoers.

Those who think that the spiritual values acquired through the ages can be destroyed with the sword must learn to realize the idleness of such beliefs. They must be made to understand that crude violence cannot deprive a people of its conviction. —Queen Wilhelmina.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—According to Bryant, what blossom is "colored with the heaven's own blue"?
7—Who is considered the patron saint of sailors?
8—What would you call one of King Cole's musicians?
10—What metal is not a good conductor of heat or electricity?
11—What Shakespearean character is a corporal in Falstaff's "army"?
14—What bird carried Sindbad from island on which he had been deserted by his companions?
15—Kind of tree.
16—Roast beef is particularly associated with what country (abbr.)?
17—Corbeille.
18—What is the monetary unit of Chosen?
19—"____ Dreams" is name of a poem by Tennyson.
23—Crafts.
24—What is a wooden golf club soled with brass or other metal?
26—What were the creatures of Pharaoh's dream?
27—"Blithe Spirit" of Shelley's poem is what bird?

Down

2—Which of Great Lakes lies between Lakes Huron and Ontario?
3—What was the affectionate nickname given to 26th President of U. S.?
4—City of Champaign is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
5—What is a city of Iowa?
6—And not.
8—What is name of strait connecting Gulf of Mexico with Atlantic Ocean?
9—What persons appear in many of paintings by Degas?
12—Who are the dominant people of Hungary?
13—What do you call the natives of Turkmen?
20—Frame to hold a picture for exhibiting is what?
21—Who is the huntsman in Wagner's "Flying Dutchman"?
22—Row, rank, or layer is what?
24—Barracks (abbr.).
25—Same.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln, Humorist

Some gentlemen returning from a trip through the West called on President Lincoln to relate to him some of their impressions of the journey.

One man spoke of a body of water in Nebraska which bore an Indian name.

"I do not recall its name now," he said, "but it signifies 'weeping water.'"

With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Lincoln remarked, "Well, as 'laughing water,' according to Longfellow, is 'Minnehaha,' this evidently should be 'Minneboohoo.'"

Caption Contest

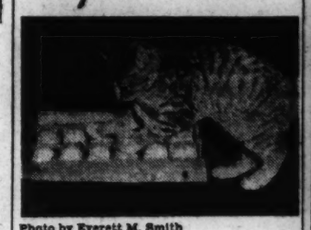


Photo by Everett M. Smith

The following have been selected as the ten best captions sent in for the picture published on August 7:

"Pussyfooting"

Mrs. A. W. Holsapple, Plainville, Conn.; Mrs. Charles E. Bond, Sandy Spring, Md.; O. P. Krause, Dover, Minn.; Edna M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eva I. Phillips, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Benj. Goldin, Edna Sobron, New York; Anna B. Barr, San Diego, Calif.; Una M. Ramsey, Washington, D. C.

"I'd Trade the 12 for a Bottle of Cream"

Susie Gibbons Graves, St. Paul, Kan.

"Scrambled Eggs"

Mary Walz, Perry, Ia.; Margaret R. Demmons, Thomaston, Maine; Nora R. Furness, Baltimore, Md.; Ada Norris, Cockeysville, Md.; Mrs. F. H. Middleton, Hudson, Mass.; Marguerite Everett, Castile, N. Y.; Chas. Lowinson, New York City; H. S. Bassett, Harrington, Wash.

"Cat-astrophe"

Marjorie Moore, Kensington, Conn.; Edith Cox, Brookline, Mass.; Emma L. Lord, Malden, Mass.; Jessie B. Sheverman, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. H. L. Barnes, Bethlehem, Pa.; Anna Clark, Decatur Heights, Md.

"I'm Doing My Daily Dozen"

Lucie Hamilton, Batavia, N. Y.
Helen D. Hill, San Francisco; Kathrine Heald, Canton, Ill.

"A Cat-egg-orical Computation"

Vera Moran, Healdsburg, Calif.; Delia P. Skinner, Eliot, Maine; Maude DeVerse Newton, Kansas City, Mo.; Emily L. Andem, New York; Paul D. Nash, Los Angeles.

"Preparing for Action"

Ernest R. Currie, U. S. Coast Guard.

"Methinks I Hear a Cheep"

Anna V. Ross, Cambridge, Mass.

"Eggs à la Cat"

Ethel P. Clay, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mrs. H. F. Rowe, Watertown, Mass.

"Counting Chickens Before They Are Hatched"

Elisabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.; Alice M. Johnson, Chicago; Mary R. Crosby, Waltham, Mass.; Lida R. Millspaugh, New York; Mrs. George Frankenberger, Norwood, Ohio; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio; Dorothy Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.; Mrs. W. C. Pryor, Lubbock, Texas; Alphonse Knighton, Lynchburg, Va.; Mae Bellon, Milwaukee; S. L. Egleston, Oshkosh, Wis.; Nancy Dawson, E. Cleveland, Ohio.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Flood Indicator

From England comes this photograph of an unusual highway between Wisbech and Ely. Because the road is frequently flooded a marker indicates the "maximum depth of water ahead."

In Lighter Vein

Well Padded

Then there's the rookie who took the sergeant's advice and put on a clean pair of socks every day. A week passed by. "Where are your shoes?" snarled the sergeant. "I can't get them on over seven pairs of socks," replied the rookie. —Camp Blanding (Fla.) Para Blasts.

Had Business Elsewhere

"Perhaps you'd better fetch the manager, young woman," snapped the fussy customer. "No doubt he'll have more sense than you seem to possess."

"He certainly has, madam," came the quick reply. "He went out as you came in."

Rookie

He had been in the army three weeks and he approached his sergeant looking pretty worried.

"If you please, sir," he said in a small, meek voice, "what does this AUS mean after my name?"

The sergeant grinned. "That stands for the Army of the United States."

"Whew," sighed the recruit. "I thought it stood for Australia."—Camp Grant (Ill.) Sentinel.

A Verse for Today . . .

Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it.—I Cor. 3:13

Question Box

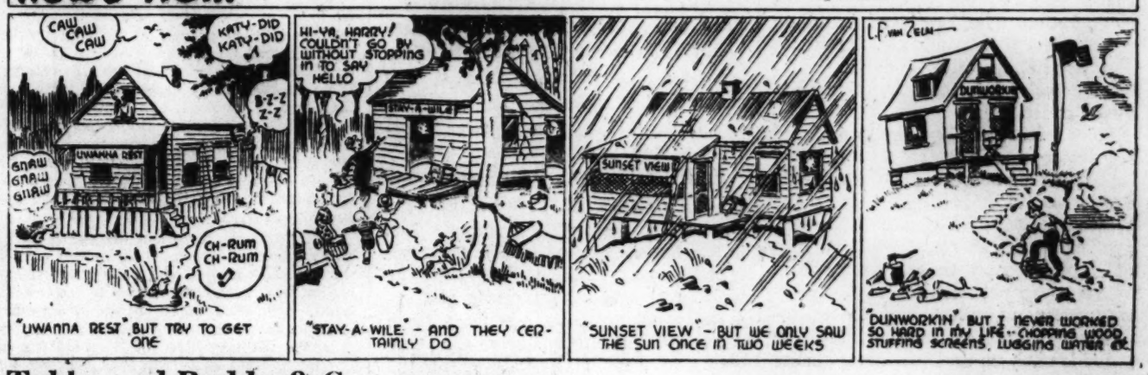
Where Would You Find—

1. A sambur?
2. Amboina?
3. Okefenokee Swamp?
4. A havildar?
5. The northernmost point of the mainland of Europe?
6. The Benjamin Franklin Library?
7. A sand-box tree?

Answers

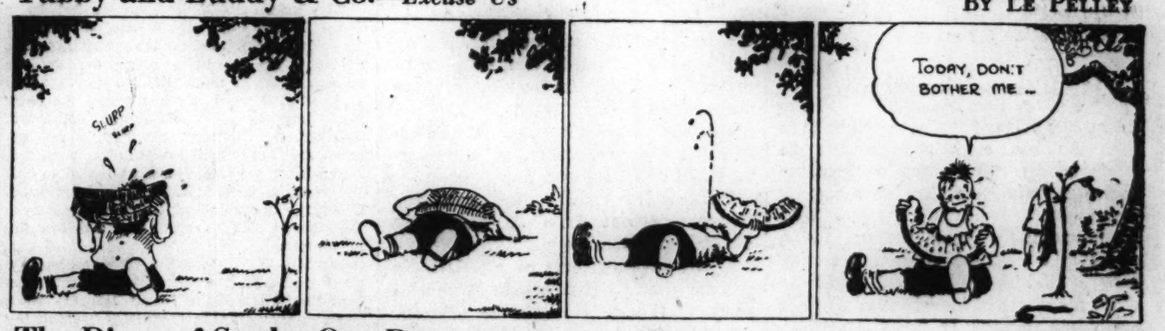
1. A deer of the hilly regions of Burma, India, and China.
2. In the Moluccan Islands in the East Indies.
3. Georgia.
4. A sergeant in the Indian Army.
5. Cape Nordkyn, in Norwegian Lapland.
6. In Mexico City, D. F.; contains literature of the United States exclusively.
7. In the American tropics. A tree often cultivated or its curious woody capsules which burst with a loud report when ripe.

NEWS ITEM — WE'D LIKE TO GET OUR HANDS ON THE FELLOW WHO NAMES SUMMER COTTAGES


CAW CAW CAW
KATY-DID KATY-DID
B-Z-Z Z-Z
UWANNA REST
SNAW SNAW SNAW
CH-RUM CH-RUM
"UWANNA REST" BUT TRY TO GET ONE
HI-YA, HARRY! COULDN'T GO BY WITHOUT STOPPING IN TO SAY HELLO
STAY-A-WILE
"STAY-A-WILE" — AND THEY CERTAINLY DO
SUNSET VIEW
"SUNSET VIEW" — BUT WE ONLY SAW THE SUN ONCE IN TWO WEEKS
L.F. VAN ZELM
DUNWORKIN
"DUNWORKIN" BUT I NEVER WORKED SO HARD IN MY LIFE — CHOPPING WOOD, STUFFING SCREENS, LUGGING WATER ETC.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Excuse Us*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, It's a Start*

By Rodgers

"I'm not too pleased with the way our friend Skip with 'Blackie' turned out," I told ol' Jerry this A.M.
"Oh, don't be so impatient" Jerry wagged. "This business between the farmers and the crows has been going on for a long time, and you can't expect to change it in just one summer!"
"At least now we have a friend among the crows who'll try to keep them out of the corn fields," he pointed out.
"And I know I for one will never bother the crows again just because they are crows," ol' Jerry added-
"Well, in that case may be we have made a start in the right direction," I wagged, perking up a bit.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh, Those Crocheted Slippers!*

By The Hagers

"Your slipper pattern Waddles found He thinks a spy dropped on the ground.
"Here are the slippers, Unk, I made. From your old bathrobe, they're crocheted.
Matilda and Claudette maintain, My feet the slippers should restrain.
They are a bit too large, I find, And one foot always lags behind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Letter *and* Spirit

That is good news which comes from Washington about friendly discussions between a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee and State Department officials that promise to break the deadlock that has caused American foreign policy to lag far behind the progress of American armies. Welcome indeed is the prediction of Senator Vandenberg that a formula has been worked out which will facilitate Congressional approval of American participation in every step of co-operative "war liquidations" short of the final peace treaty.

Apparently the method is a compromise by which Congress would sanction an American section of the proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, much as it set up the Lend-Lease organization. Necessarily this agency would have to be authorized to join in co-operative action on relief and rehabilitation wherever Allied armies free Axis-enslaved peoples. This opens the prospect of American participation in necessary action simply by a majority vote of Congress.

If the procedure can be followed in other developing fields of war and postwar collaboration by the United Nations such as food, monetary stabilization, and trade, then the beginnings of a practical international organization will have been made.

Welcome as must be any break in the present deadlock, the method may be much less satisfactory than such a clean-cut and broad declaration of national policy as the Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill Resolution or a Constitutional amendment to permit ratification of treaties by a majority vote. The formula may continue the pretense of separate national action instead of frankly facing the need for a genuinely international organization which might carry humanity a bit beyond the stage of temporary alliances of nationalistic states.

But if the substance of effective international co-operation is obtained even by piecemeal steps in limited fields, it will be better than the present frustration. And there is much of hope in the way this formula was worked out—by friendly discussion between representatives of the Legislative and Executive branches. Hardly anything can be more vital in the realm of American foreign affairs than finding the good will and the procedures for inter-government co-operation. The President could do a great deal if he would call the House and Senate committees dealing with foreign policy into more frank and frequent consultation.

More important than any formula, or any letter of procedure, is the spirit of intelligent co-operation to bridge the dangerous traditional gap between the White House and the Capitol in the conduct of America's foreign affairs. And more important than the precise form of American participation in any postwar system of collective action to liquidate war problems and maintain the peace is such an understanding among the American people of their position in the world as will insure the spirit of co-operation.

He Keeps 'Em Rolling

The bus driver is today a bigger man than he has ever been before in America. In these days of gasoline shortage, he keeps the war plants going—or at least he keeps the people who go to war plants going. The well-to-do, who have always driven their own cars, now hail him as appreciatively as older members of his "family." He has never had to carry so many strangers, give so much information, nor ferry such loads. He has been helped by the general good humor of the public and by fewer vehicles on the roads. Generally, despite the new handicaps, he has been a safe operator, for no serious increase of mishaps has been reported.

His pay has not been so high as that of many war workers. The last figure Washington has on the average pay level shows 85.7 cents an hour. This included all street cars and busses in local transit systems. Here and there the bus drivers, as well as the street car men, are coming in for raises.

The number of intercity bus drivers is now estimated at 10,500. This is a small number. Many a war plant could swallow up 10,500 and few outside would know it. But the entire corps of bus drivers are particularly indispensable in the war effort. For skillfully handling a tough job which wartime conditions have made much tougher, and for keeping their care and kindliness, millions are indebted to these modern charioteers.

Balkans via Italy?

The invasion of Sicily was heralded by the destruction of airfields, railway yards, ships and port facilities. The news today tells of an even heavier pounding of communications in southern Italy. Is this a sure signal that General Eisenhower's forces are going to regard the foot and ankle of the Italian boot as a continuation of Sicily?

The blasting British and American bombers are doing in that area would be useful even if the purpose were merely to so wreck communications as to make any counterattack against Sicily difficult. But the more likely explanation is that the Allies are moving straight ahead and are not trying to hide their intentions. Whatever other invasions are scheduled it appears that they mean to take southern Italy at least. Certainly they would not aim at any minor objective such a blow as the bombing of Foggia by more than 700 planes.

From the military standpoint there are obvious advantages. Nowhere else have the Allies a base so close as Sicily to the European mainland. Nowhere else except in Greece or Norway would an invasion stretch Nazi communications so far. Moreover, the Allies have vast equipment already on the Sicilian base and supply lines established. Yet a natural question is, Where do we go from southern Italy? If the Germans decide to defend the line of the Po or any natural position in the lower boot they can make the going slow.

But the foot of Italy would be an excellent base for a drive into Yugoslavia, where the best organized guerrilla movement on the Continent would welcome the Allies. And Foggia fits into such a picture. A railway bottleneck situated on the back of the Italian ankle, it is one of the keys to the Adriatic. If the Allies intended to by-pass Italy and land directly on the Albanian or Yugoslav coast the air preparation might well begin with the destruction of Foggia.

Lesson of "Last Time"

"We of 1917-18 have learned our lesson," said Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill to the Massachusetts State Convention of the American Legion. But many in his audience must have wondered. And many more who read his remarks will wonder too. Have Americans learned the lesson of 1918, of 1919, of December 7, 1941? Or do they consider that the Lieutenant Governor's statement was an adequate representation of what American thinking on postwar questions should be?

It is useful to call for a march to Berlin as Mr. Cahill did. To "co-operate for good will" is a laudable purpose. But unless the march to Berlin is a symbol of American intentions to help keep the world free from the tyranny and aggression which have emanated from that capital, it will not solve the problems that were left unsolved after the last Allied victory. And unless "co-operation" is clearly understood to involve international commitments by the United States Government—with realistic provisions for backing up those commitments—the word lacks the meaning necessary to make it the keystone of a durable peace in this stage of human development.

Possibly Mr. Cahill would subscribe to these convictions. They are in any event supported by history. They are restated here because of Mr. Cahill's remark that, "A formidable army and navy is the only insurance we can count on."

If this were so, the insurance would not be adequate to America's postwar needs. No country on the face of this earth has the resources to build and maintain the military system which would be adequate to the responsibilities which the United States will have acquired by the end of this war. And by responsibilities we do not mean what Mr. Cahill calls playing "wet nurse" to all mankind. We mean the responsibilities the United States Government will have to its own people—to keep them out of war, to facilitate their social progress and, to preserve their liberties.

If this war has proved anything it is that this cannot be done by nations who rely solely on their own power.

The lesson of 1917-18, and of 1941, is that Americans cannot afford to withdraw again from the efforts of a world struggling to organize an international order, but must take its full part, strong militarily and enlightened politically, to base order and justice on the joint power of all likeminded nations.

Smash the Bottle-Neck

UNCLE SAM'S POSTWAR DOLLARS AND OPPORTUNITIES
CONGRESSIONAL ABUSE OF THE TWO-THIRDS RULE AS APPLIED TO RATIFICATION OF TREATIES

Polish Jailbreak

The Unconquerables

By the Polish Telegraph Agency

The daring rescue by Polish guerilla fighters of three underground political leaders who were being tortured by the Nazis to reveal plans of guerilla resistance, was told recently in the latest reports arriving in London from Poland's Underground.

Performed under the very noses of a mobilized Nazi garrison, the feat brought about not only the liberation of the three leaders but of some fifty other prisoners awaiting the Nazi executioner. It was carried out in American moving-picture fashion, in the dead of night and with perfect timing, leaving the bewildered Germans without chance of pursuit until the following morning.

The rescue was undertaken on the orders of the Directorate of Civilian Resistance. The Directorate had completed arrangements for the sabotage of two special trains loaded with munitions which, advance information had revealed, were on their way through southeast Poland, headed for the Russian front.

The technical process of blowing up the German trains required the knowledge of three Underground specialists. Accordingly, three members of the organization, trained in this form of sabotage, had been assigned to the guerilla detachment. But a few days before the trains were due, the three specialists were seized by the Gestapo, on a tip from a German agent. As no one else could direct the sabotage, the need for rescue became imperative.

While 4,000 German soldiers and military police swarmed through the streets and a force of 200 motorized troops guarded the approaches of the town where the men were being held, the small band of intrepid guerillas made their way stealthily to a prearranged meeting place at the outskirts of the town. Here each man was assigned his part in the rescue.

The prison itself was surrounded by a fence 15 feet high, which was patrolled by 20 guards and lighted up at regular intervals. Silently, the guerillas converged on the prison. Then, at the signal, when the guard was out of the way, a group scaled the fence and dropped into the inner courtyard. Quickly, the guard at the gate was overcome, and the rest of the guerillas admitted. At an inner gate two Nazis who tried to halt the rescuers were felled by revolver blows. Entering the adminstration office, the guerillas shot the Nazi governor of the prison and his deputy.

Outside, Nazi troops were marching by, singing "Horst Wessel." A rope was thrown over the fence. Calmly, the rescuers went through the dungeon corridors, opening the gates with the keys taken from the prison governor. The three sabotage leaders were the first freed. Outside, they calmly entered a waiting car, seized from a passing Nazi officer. While the prison guards were locked in the cells, the rescued prisoners vanished into the darkness of the forest surrounding the town. A few minutes later an explosion destroyed the telephone and telegraph exchange of the town, cutting off all communication with the outside world.

The two munitions trains never reached their destination.

Mirror of World Opinion

Strip-Mining Defacement

The Illinois Legislature and Governor Green are to be commended for enacting legislation that will require strip-mine operators to level the countryside which heretofore they have left horribly defaced. Everyone who lives in strip-mine country in southern Illinois or who has been through it knows what unsightly ridges of slack and ditches of stagnant water these operations have left behind. Industrial extraction of natural resources has definite responsibilities to the future, and one of these is that the extractors shall not take their profits and then bequeath unnecessary scars and ruins to coming generations.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Winning the War at Home

A British acquaintance recently said to me: "If only Americans could see that the main thing is to win the war, and not be so concerned with the flaws in the democratic setup in Washington at the moment, not be so concerned with preserving democracy until after the war is won."

I answered, "It is part of winning the war that Americans shall value their democracy more, shall understand it better, shall love this glorious thing that has been given to mankind, shall preserve it even in the midst of battle for the blessing of a world."

We must win this World War in every direction. We can afford to keep a protective eye on our own Government as well as fight gloriously abroad. We have a wonderful opportunity to find out what democracy really is, to understand freedom better than before, to support our great cause more and more intelligently.

(MRS.) JANET MCCORMICK-GOODHART
Silver Spring, Md.

The German People

A recent letter to the Editor presented a picture of how the present leaders of Germany came into power, and pointed out how the Germans as a people were really victims of a few men with a lust for power and a desire to dominate the rest of the world.

The Germans, as a people, are to blame for this war; perhaps the good people of Germany did not sin deliberately in this matter. Nevertheless, they permitted the Nazis to dominate and to take possession of all the offices of government. Theirs is a sin of omission. They did not protest but permitted a bad situation to grow worse.

The people of a country are responsible for their government. If we start getting mealy-mouthed, forgive and forget before justice is done, we can expect another war just as soon as the Prussianism or Nazism has time to recuperate and again seize power in Germany.

Let us not repeat the error of 1918.
Ottawa, Canada — DAVID S. CHRISTIE

For Partitioning Prussia

To set up a [postwar] German empire, or federal union, with Prussia in its hitherto leading position, would not give actual freedom to the non-Nazis of Germany. How did Prussia come to be in its present position of leadership but by the action of the class of people who are now called Nazis, though they were not so called in earlier generations? The Dukes of Prussia, the Electors of Brandenburg, and their mates, made a practice of reaching out when they saw a good opportunity, and annexing other States. Germany ought not to be partitioned, but Prussia ought to be. Prussia ought to be divided into, say, ten states.

Then bar from the suffrage every person who has at any time held any official position under the Nazi government.

Washington — WILLIAM C. LEE

"Home Front 'Foot Soldiers'"

We have read, with elation and pride, the very commendatory article which appeared recently on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, under the heading "Home Front 'Foot Soldiers.'"

You are evidently well aware that nothing contributes to the maintenance of morale as much as the realization that one's efforts are being appreciated, especially to the extent of receiving the public praise of a great metropolitan newspaper.

The two thousand members of Branch 34 gratefully return the salute of one who has proven himself a friend—thoughtful, generous, and wise. May prosperity long be your portion.

Arlington, Mass. — Branch 34, N. A. L. C., JOHN A. ERICKSON, Secretary

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

'Grade School' for World Affairs

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

If the Professor's wife down the street suddenly brings up the subject of Russia when you meet at the huckster's wagon some morning, don't be surprised.

She's probably just a member of the National League of Women Voters which is putting on a campaign to keep discussions of international affairs on the average housewife's level.

After years of "high-brow" intellectual discussions, about "sanctions" and "collective security," the League has come to the conclusion that we won't have international peace until we utilize the "good common sense" of the average man and woman in achieving it.

"If we believe the people are the source of the best government, then we must trust their ordinary common sense," Miss Marguerite M. Wells explains.

One big trouble with foreign affairs in the past, Miss Wells says, is that they've been made too complicated. Thinking he is not up to figuring out the right courses, the average citizen either relies on his prejudices or decides to let someone else tend to them.

"The great matters are usually simple decisions," says Miss Wells, "yet how complicated we make them. I've seen people have 'knock-down, drag-out' arguments without ever getting back to the simple basic issue involved."

The League, Miss Wells says, has been spending too much time on an intricate post-graduate course in public affairs, when what the public needs is a simple grade-school education.

This summer, the League has been conducting a campaign to mobilize 50,000 members for an active campaign intended to convince millions of people throughout the United States in face-to-face conversations that international co-operation is essential to America's existence. First training schools were held in Indianapolis, Washington, and St. Louis and from these workers went out to teach others in 600 local Leagues all over the country.

At these schools the women learn the strategy of talk—talk that will offset "a vociferous minority that might convince our leaders that we want to go back to 'normalcy' or 'isolationism.'" It's a new experience for a lot of the women. I don't mean talking, but talking with everyone and everybody.

One woman reported to headquarters how she observed the man next to her on the train reading a newspaper. There are all sorts of ways to "pick up" a stranger on a train, but her approach was unique.

"Is there anything in that paper about reciprocal trade agreements?" she asked.

Probably never having heard of reciprocal trade agreements, the man said he didn't think so.

Sometime later he came back from the diner with another paper. He handed it to her. "Here," he said, "is something about trade agreements."

"I consider that 100 per cent," said Miss Wells.

League members use all kinds of ruses to open conversations on international affairs. Letters from soldiers overseas is a natural. A housewife starts telling about the letter that came from her son in the Pacific in 10 days. That gives the League member an opening to say how small the world has grown and how we must learn to get along with our neighbors after the war.

Always she tries to bring the conversation down to simple basic issues. If a friend expresses a distaste for Great Britain or Russia, she retorts that if there is to be any international organization it cannot succeed without the co-operation of the three nations which control the military power—Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, and of China whose power is potentially great. The alternative is all-out armament or a balance-of-power arrangement outside an international organization.

Main aim of the League is to get more people talking and thinking about foreign affairs. The end of the war, or at least the European phase of it, may come sooner than we expect. After that, what? The best answer, Miss Wells is confident, will not be reached by intellectuals but by the simple folk whose judgments and intuitions are more often right than wrong.

Power: Delegated or Usurped

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Never before, at least in modern times, have the people of the whole world been as able as at the present moment to gain a clear and convincing perspective, and with it a true appraisal, of the virtues and failures of representative democracy. Guns, torpedoes, the thunder of bombs dropped by intrepid marksmen in the skies, have opened rifts in the clouds which seem to have long obscured our clear vision. At last, and before it is too late, the realization has come to those who have indifferently defended their faith in free and independent government that in the selfish enjoyment of a hard-earned heritage of political and economic freedom we have slept upon or carelessly alienated our rights.

It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Somewhat casually we had accepted this as true. And yet, looking back a few years, we recall that in our innocence or indifference some of us were inclined to commend the effort of Mussolini to bring order out of chaos in denuded and impoverished Italy. Some of us looked unafraid upon the subjugation of popular initiative and choice, complacently agreeing that directed and dictated effort might reasonably succeed better than the slow processes of individual or naturally concerted effort.

Italy and her Fascist regime, according to the reported declaration of Herr Hitler, provided the pattern and the working specifications for the now decaying regime in Germany. The people of that country were persuaded to believe that what had been accomplished by Mussolini could be excelled and surpassed by their self-appointed emancipator.

The doctrine of national, as well as individual, defeatism is far more contagious than the practical theory of self-sufficiency and individual independence. Its corrective is never suggested or prescribed by professional politicians or selfish theorists. Immunity from its destructive influences lies not in the mere theory of democracy, but in practical democracy, which in its essence is government by representation through delegated authority, but never by fiat or the bureaucratic assumption of extraordinary power.

Never, by overt act or supine surrender, have the people of either Britain or the United States consciously yielded to any regime, political or economic, the right of arbitrary or final decision in matters of national policy. And yet, in truth and in fact, such decision has been invited, and has more than once been made, because of the transmitted or independently incubated belief in the ability of another to transmute the dross of defeatism into the gold of universal plenty, peace and prosperity.

In the United States, if one were to seek to place the blame solely upon either of the two major political parties, the decision would not be easy. The prosperity bubble which burst in 1929 was blown from the froth and foam of a false and inflated prosperity which popular selfishness and short-sightedness prevented us from sharing with the peoples who had suffered most from the first World War. The American people, hoping to buy themselves rich and comfortable, found that they had bought themselves poor. Factories which should have supplied goods for export were forced to close. Speculative values shrunk, banks closed, people in the bread lines became hungry and cold.

To America came, unhappily, an ingrowing and persistent surrender to defeatism. There are thoughtful and probably many honest people among us here at home who insist now, as they have for ten years or more, that this surrender was encouraged. There may not have been the desire for a "new order" in its accepted sense, but there was the promise of a "New Deal," and the popular expression of a hope in it.

The liberation from economic distress did not come in the manner nor by the means promised. The blight of paternalistic overlordship persisted unabated. The camouflaged corner which should have marked the dividing line between democracy and supine defeatism had been passed, all but forgotten.

He who writes the history of these years a decade hence may record the fact that the enemy planes which led the assault upon Pearl Harbor ushered in, for America, a new era of representative democracy. He will observe that it was discovered that the principle worth fighting for is worth preserving. That spells the end of defeatism and the resurrection of truly democratic government.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

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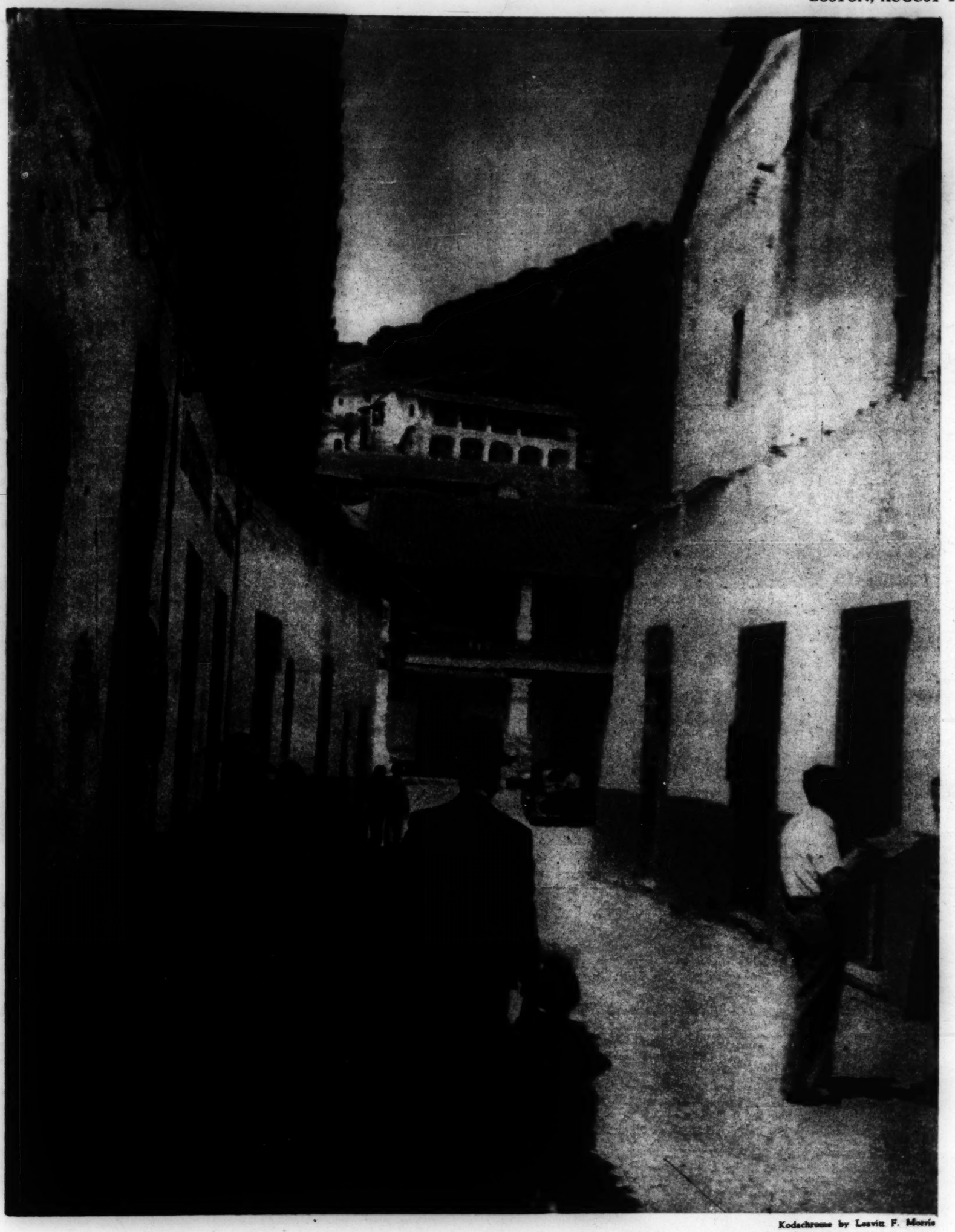


Kodachrome by Leavitt F. Morris

ATMOSPHERE OF OLD SPAIN STILL PREVAILS IN SUCH PEACEFUL VILLAGES AS TAXCO, MEXICO

The Displaced Millions of Europe - - - - - - *E. Berg Holt* - - - - - - - - - **Page Two**

The Displaced Millions of Europe

By E. Berg Holt

Wide World Photos, Inc.

SEEKING NEW HOMES TO REPLACE THEIR BOMB-WRECKED DWELLINGS
Corner of the Ship on Which the Last British Subjects to Leave Greece Evacuated, Inadequately Sheltered and Fed, and With Little Water for Three Days and Nights. Above: A Narrow Street in Corfu, Showing Damage Caused by Italian Fliers

THOUGH EXPERTS consider the Germans have deliberately exaggerated when they declared there are now 12,000,000 foreign workers in the Reich, it is estimated there are in Europe today nearly double this number of individuals who have been displaced from their homes in the course of the war.

Many millions more must be added to cover those who have fled from European into Asiatic Russia and from Eastern into Western China.

Transport arrangements for the repatriation of these vast multitudes will of necessity be a major preoccupation of those who frame the terms of surrender which will be dictated to the Axis powers when hostilities end.

German exaggerations of the number of foreign workers in their midst are held to be part of Goebbels' propaganda campaign to persuade the German people that the output of munitions is still moving upward, in spite of the cannon fodder comb-out and the destruction of factories by bombing.

Allowing for this factor, Allied experts estimate that there are between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 foreign workers and prisoners of war in the Reich, excluding Russians. A considerable number of prisoners, including Russians, are working in Germany, most but not all of them on the land.

Among the Europeans, excluding Russians, for whom estimates are unavailable here, the Poles head the tragic procession of displaced persons with a terrible total of more than 9,000,000, more than a quarter of the prewar population. Of these, more than 5,000,000 (Jews included) have been forcibly removed from their homes to other parts of their own country so that the areas incorporated in Reich territory can be made 100 per cent German. Two and a half millions more are in Germany—more than 4,000,000 of this number being prisoners of war. Of the remainder, some are in the U. S. S. R., some in Polish forces in the Middle and Near East and England, and some, nearly all women and children, in Kenya Colony.

Next to the Poles come the French, who number about 3,500,000. About 1,500,000 of these are still in their own country and will probably be able to get back home unassisted. But there are also at least 1,500,000 in Germany, over 1,000,000 being prisoners of war.

Dutch dispatriates number more than 1,500,000. About two thirds of this total are stated to be in "unspecified foreign countries." At least 300,000 of the rest are working against their will in Germany.

The Czechoslovak total is upward of 1,275,000, of whom nearly 500,000 are working in Germany and another 300,000 have been expatriated to that country for unspecified reasons. Possibly some of them are Sudetens and have since been conscripted into the German armed forces. At least 150,000 Czechs, most of them Jews, have been deported, many of them to Poland.

The figure for Belgium and Luxemburg is in round numbers 800,000, the majority being in Germany, though there are stated to be nearly 100,000 in Poland. The Yugoslav total is given as 650,000, but this figure apparently leaves out the Slovenes, of whom about 500,000 are stated to have been driven from their homes when their country was parceled out between Germany, Italy, and Hungary.

There are over 500,000 Yugoslavs in Germany, 200,000 being workers (mostly conscripts) and 130,000 prisoners of war. About 85,000 of the German minority in Yugoslavia are stated to have been moved to Germany.

* * *

The last of the martyred European countries is Greece, whose greatest tragedy has been famine rather than deportation. Greece has successfully sabotaged the call-up of workers to go to the Reich, and so far as is known only some 12,000 Greek workers are in Germany. The figure of the Greeks who will await their opportunity to go home, apart from those in the armed forces of the Allies, is expected to be about 150,000.

The armed forces of the European allies will presumably enter their countries in triumph when the liberation begins. Not so the armed forces of the Axis, many more of whom are likely to be taken prisoner outside their own countries before or when their governments unconditionally surrender. Axis prisoners, including those taken at Stalingrad and in Tunisia, already number close on 1,000,000.

But there are also large numbers of Axis civilians outside their own countries. At least 1,000,000 Germans (many of them members of German communities in Balkan and Central European countries) have been settled in annexed parts of Poland. There are probably not less than 500,000 German evacuees and officials and their families in France, many of the former sent there to escape bombing. Others have gone to Norway, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere for the same reason.

Italy has sent at least 300,000 workers to the Reich; Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria between them have probably sent 100,000 more. Another 50,000 are believed to have gone from Denmark.

How will the Allies face up to the stupendous problem represented by these estimates of displaced persons? Even if, as is probable, the numbers are seriously depleted during the chaos which is inevitable when the brutal arm of Axis oppression begins to give way, there must remain a vast and pathetic concourse of men, women, and children eagerly waiting arrangements to be made for them to return to their homes, which in a majority of cases will have ceased to exist or which, if they are still standing, will often be bare shells without furniture, without food, without farm implements, seeds, and animals; without raw materials for factories, without opportunity for work.

The first necessity evidently will be the provision of relief on the spot, not as charity but in the spirit of the four freedoms, one of which proclaims the *right* of every human being to be free from want.

If this relief is not to be too late it will have to go by air at the outset, and provision will have to be made in advance to divert war transport aircraft to this errand of mercy not later than the very day the "cease fire" sounds.

Close on the heels of relief missions there will have to be a corps of transport experts who will work out the train and bus timetables, allocate rolling stock surrendered by the Axis authorities, arrange collecting centers and travel priorities for millions of destitute, ill-clothed, and hungry travelers.

Here again, advance planning is necessary. The estimates of probable fuel and rolling stock, the requirements of food and simple comforts needed for long journeys across Europe, plans for the reception and distribution of repatriates from arrival points—all such things can be studied now. And if a preliminary study is made now, much unnecessary hardship and waste can be avoided and Europe will so much sooner become a prosperous producer whose surplus output will swell the volume of goods and services available for a friendly and profitable exchange between sister continents of the world.

Deterrents to Peace

First of Two Articles

By Roscoe Drummond

IN THE NEXT 18 MONTHS the United States must find its way through three deep and decisive experiences. It must face the climactic phases of the war; it must carry through one of the most important presidential elections in the history of the republic; it must determine whether it intends to throw its full physical and moral resources into a real system of world security after the war.

None of us are in doubt about the outcome of the war.

All of us are in doubt about the outcome of the peace.

There are powerful factors already operating to bring about a constructive peace and to bring about America's full-bodied participation in that peace.

Such a peace is the basis of a better world.

There are powerful factors already operating to bring about an inadequate peace and America's inadequate participation in it.

Such a peace is the basis of a worse war.

An historic decision for our nation is today in flux.

On the surface it seems to me that the trend of events in Washington is not, at the moment, promising. But, for one, I would not say that there are not stronger forces beneath the surface in American thought and in American character capable of controlling the decision for the right. No doubt our own mood and our own moorings will determine whether individually we are pessimistic or optimistic about the outcome. So long as the decision remains in flux there is no sureness that this war will end in peace; but, because the decision is in flux, it is still within our ability to determine it. The cause of the future peace urgently needs our support with every spiritual, moral, and political resource at our command.

I wish to direct attention to three major deterrents which are operating in Washington today against an adequate peace and America's adequate participation in it. They are:

1. The perseverance of a corps of isolationists in Congress and their ability to enforce minority government through the two thirds rule governing the ratification of treaties.
2. The tendency of Congress as a whole to seek greater initiative in important domestic affairs and to shun any initiative in equally important international affairs.
3. The indecision and confusion within the leadership of the Republican Party over the greatest issue to face the Union since its founding.

Let me develop these briefly.

The cause of isolationism was not sunk at Pearl Harbor. It has merely receded. It has shifted ground. It has found new arguments. But there continues today the same type of shrewd political maneuvers, the same type of that "little group of willful men" which blocked America's participation in the peace 23 years ago.

Until Dec. 7 there were not a few who thought that the war in Europe and the war in Asia were no concern of ours, and after Dec. 7 there were not a few who still argued that it was our interference with the Axis, not the Axis interference, which brought war to America.

And prior to Pearl Harbor there were isolationists like Senator Lodge who, supporting most of the Administration's internationally-minded defense measures, showed himself quite willing to co-operate with our allies to win the war, but has shown no indication of being willing to co-operate with our allies to secure the peace. Thus we cannot assume that every war co-operationist is a peace co-operationist.

The evolving and now partially visible strategy of the inner isolationist group is to utilize the two-thirds rule to enforce minority government in the settlement of issues which, I believe, will be paramount in affecting the happiness, security, and prosperity of the people of the democracy.

I report that the political forces which sought to keep America unprepared for war, because they could not discern the war which was coming, are today, acting to keep America unprepared for peace. These forces were not successful then; they may not be successful now; they cannot be ignored.

I report that honest—and dishonest—isolationists who said they wanted only to keep the United States out of the war are now combining to try to keep the United States out of the peace.

Their strategy is to try to prevent the Government from doing anything about laying the groundwork to produce a workable peace until the war is over and to use this time themselves for laying the groundwork to defeat a workable peace when it is presented.

They have scored one revealing victory. From the standpoint of those of us who believe that this country must positively help the world secure the peace if it is to secure peace for itself, our opponents have taken the first round. They have shown political strength—possibly decisive strength. They're not talking about it. They're keeping it to themselves.

This is what happened—an omen on the horizon no larger than a man's hand.

One of the last acts of the last Congress was to precipitate a sharp debate over a joint resolution granting the Government of Panama some American-owned properties in exchange for facilities we wanted for the defense of the Canal.

Innocent subject? Seemingly. Innocent debate? Seemingly.

Few of the opponents of this executive agreement admitted that they were against the substance of the arrangements. (Isolationists are always for international co-operation!) They avowed that they opposed the measure only because it wasn't presented to the Senate as a—mark the word—treaty, requiring a two-thirds majority for approval. Executive agreements require only a majority approval. As an executive agreement, the votes were available for its enactment, 40 to 29.

As a treaty, the votes were available for its defeat—shy a total of 24 for the necessary two thirds.

This is the event which casts its shadow ahead. It shows that when a minority of the Senate can get its hands on a treaty only a near miracle can keep it from wringing its neck, and it tried its best to turn this innocent, vital security measure into a treaty in order to accomplish its purpose.

Note this especially. Many of those who voted against the agreement explained that they only wanted to have a little treaty to vote on. But the final roll call showed that if they had had their way, the executive agreement, treaty and all, would have been voted right out the window.

It is obviously too early to say that this bloc of antitreaty votes will hold against the larger security arrangements of the future peace, but the lines have been laid and in their first preview of the historic contest ahead they disclosed more than a one-third minority strength, which bodes no good for treaties which cross their path. It may later be deflected, but a repetition of the famous Lodge-Borah-Reed peace blockade is in the making.

The second deterrent to a constructive peace is the failure of the Senate to show, as yet, any dominant initiative or any prescient leadership in behalf of the peace. It appears eager to play a decisive rôle negatively. It is timid, hesitant, to play any decisive rôle positively. The timidity, the hesitancy, the election-consciousness of the Senate is crippling American peace diplomacy at a time when it needs its greatest strength and at a time when it could do the most to serve American interests.

Let me put it this way: If 90 per cent of the strength went out of the arm of Bob Feller, he could hardly throw a dime across the street. Today 90 per cent of the power and initiative and influence of American diplomacy in the field of building the future peace is dormant because it simply cannot negotiate the essential and urgent agreements affecting the peace until the United States Senate emphatically shows that it, also, wants the same thing.

Today, as far as peace negotiations go, American diplomacy can't toss an aide-memoire across the conference table. Today American diplomacy has no peace credentials. The Senate took them away in 1920 and no foreign government is going to commit itself until it can be assured that it is negotiating with all of the American Government, not with just part of it.

The third deterrent to a constructive peace is the political temptation which the coming elections place before the Republican Party and the inner turmoil over foreign policy which still remains unresolved within the leadership of the party.

The leadership of the Republican Party in Congress is predominantly isolationist and, I am convinced, the rank and file of Republican voters in the country are co-operationist.

While the Gallup poll shows that 70 per cent of the Republican voters would like to see the United States join a League of Nations, the Republicans in Congress put isolationist James J. Davis of Pennsylvania on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and shunted co-operationist Senator Warren R. Austin from that committee.

While the leadership of the Republican Party in the country—Herbert Hoover, Hugh Gibson, Wendell Willkie, Harold Stassen—are continuously advocating constructive internationalism, Republicans in Congress brand the exponents of such views as "stalking horses of the Democratic Party."

While the Republican National Committee has twice acted in the past 18 months to remove the label of isolationism from the party and a new Republican postwar policy association of 12 Midwestern states has urged that the way to defeat Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term is for the Republicans to "take the international issue away from him," the Republican members of Congress vote predominantly against the reciprocal trade treaties and a Republican representative from Illinois introduces a resolution designed to insure that the United States plays no rôle in preserving the future peace.

The truth is that the intellectual leadership of the Republican Party is dominantly co-operationist while the political leadership of the Republican Party is dominantly isolationist. . . .

The best words of the Republican Party

(Continued on page 14)

"DON'T LET THEM STOP YOU, UNCLE!"

Composer in Uniform

By Nicolas Slonimsky

ON A RECENT RADIO quiz program a question was asked: "What modern composer writes symphonies under his own name, and popular songs under a nom de plume?" The experts gave the only possible answer: Vladimir Dukelsky, the author of symphonic and chamber music who, as Vernon Duke, is known to millions as the composer of popular song hits.

Dukelsky is a Russian by birth, and an American by naturalization. In August, 1942, he enlisted in the Coast Guard, and received a commission as a coxswain. The motto of the Coast Guard is "Semper Paratus." So when in June, 1943, the call came from the Coast Guard Public Relations Board for the composition of a Coast Guard fighting song, Dukelsky responded at once. To the lyrics of Howard Dietz, who himself was a seaman in the first World War, he composed "The Silver Shield," whose ringing lines proclaimed: "You'll find us in North Africa, in the Solomons and Attu. How many coasts does the Coast Guard guard? Quite a few, quite a few." It is interesting to note that the financial returns from the sales of "The Silver Shield" will go to the Coast Guard Welfare Association.

In an autobiographical note, Dukelsky describes his early days of life: "I was born in October, 1903, in Northern Russia. My mother was half Spanish, and my father's mother was a direct descendant of the Kings of Georgia, in the Caucasus. So I am not so terribly Russian after all. I studied composition in Kieff with Glière. My first important work was a ballet in 14 acts, which I wrote when I was 8 years old. During the Revolution I suddenly became very serious, and started to write fugues. In 1919, I was an extremely pale young man, not having much to eat, and unsuccessfully imitating Debussy in my music."

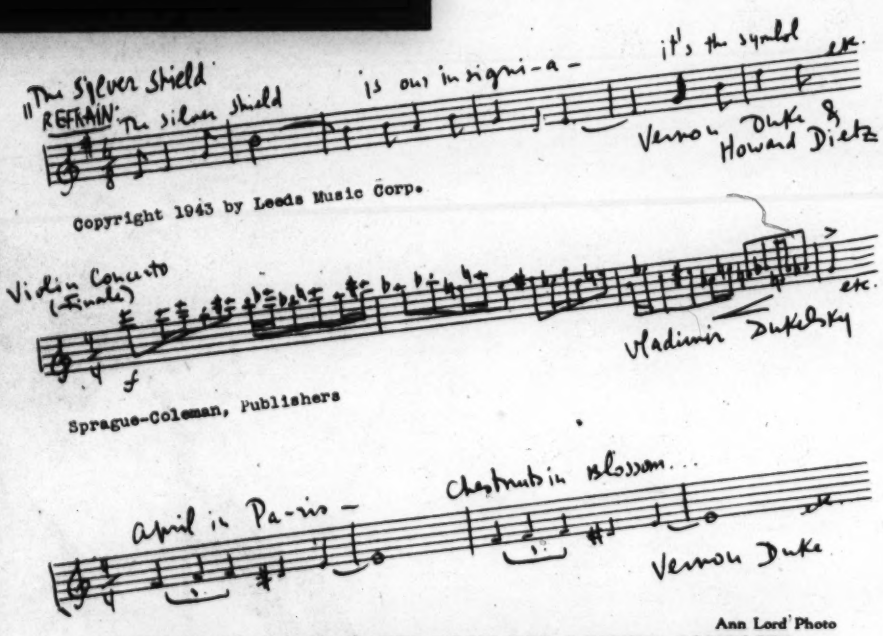
In 1920, as a lad of 17, Dukelsky landed in Constantinople, where he was to spend two years. From Turkey he went directly to America. In New York he appeared as a pianist in variety shows, and wrote a sentimental waltz for a magician's act. He also met George Gershwin, and this meeting profoundly influenced him. He fell in love with jazz, and began to tinker with syncopation, at first in his own Russian way, and then more and more professionally.

In New York Dukelsky composed an "Icelandic Overture," which "was less frozen than the audience and the critics" at its performance, as the composer, who can take a joke on himself, described it. More important than this Icelandic opus was a Piano Concerto, very fresh in its inspiration, even if somewhat unbalanced in form, which he composed at about the same time. With this Concerto to his credit, Dukelsky decided to try his fortunes in Paris, then the capital of world music. In Paris he was introduced to the famous Russian ballet impresario, Serge Diaghilev. Dukelsky played his Concerto for him, and Diaghilev liked it. As a result, Diaghilev commissioned the young composer to write a ballet. The subject was from Greek mythology, "Zephir and Flora." It was produced by Diaghilev's Ballet Russes in Monte Carlo, on April 28, 1925, and later in Paris and in London.

In Paris, Dukelsky was also befriended by Serge Koussevitzky, who played his music at his Paris concerts, and accepted his piano pieces and songs for publication in the Editions Russes de Musique.

Performance fees and royalties from published music were far too meager to keep going a young man alone in Paris. Dukelsky began casting about for a more secure source of income. An opportunity came in an offer from London to write an operetta. Dukelsky tried his hand at this new kind of music, and found he could do it without affecting the quality of his production of a symphonic type. His operetta, "Yvonne," and a "musical thriller," "The Yellow Mask," were produced in London in 1928 with considerable success. In order to keep his dual self neatly separated, he decided to cut off the second half of his last name, and to anglicize his first name, and so became Vernon Duke.

Dukelsky returned to America in 1929, to pursue a double career, as a composer of symphonies and of musical comedies. As in Paris, Dr. Koussevitzky continued to be the principal champion of Dukelsky's music. In fact, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction, has presented, since 1927, six times as many compositions by Vladimir Dukelsky as all other American orchestras put together. Among them are two symphonies, a ballet suite, an "Epitaph" written in memory of Diaghilev, "Dédicaces," described by the composer as a "three-movement Piano Concerto with a vocal epigraph," and a Violin Concerto. The solo part of the Violin Concerto, very difficult to play, was performed with fearless determination by Ruth Posselt, with her husband, Richard Burgin, the Concertmaster of the Boston Symphony, conducting the orchestra.



Ann Lord Photo

THE COAST GUARD MAKES ROOM FOR A NOTED COMPOSER
Vladimir Dukelsky, Author of Symphonic and Chamber Music, Is Better Known, Perhaps, as Vernon Duke, Creator of Popular Song Hits

In his serious, or "long-hair" music, as the jitterbug jargon terms it, Dukelsky does not strive for the ultimate in complexity. Whether as Vladimir Dukelsky or Vernon Duke he professes a love for a natural melodic line. He likes to stay within a diatonic scheme of seven notes to a scale, and shuns the chromatic entanglements. Nonetheless, Dukelsky's music is rich in texture, and the free modulatory plan which Dukelsky pursues in most of his mature works, contributes to the impression of tonal variety and harmonic spaciousness. In his Violin Concerto, and the Violoncello Concerto, which he completed in 1943, Dukelsky is extremely solicitous for the soloist to be heard above the orchestra, so much so that on occasion he subdues the orchestral sonorities to a whisper, or else (and this is an excellent expedient) pits against the soloist a single orchestral instrument in an ingenious contrapuntal dialogue.

Dukelsky delights in unusual instrumental combinations, and knows how to draw the maximum effect from minimum resources. An instance of this technical prowess is presented by his Etude for Violin and Bassoon, dedicated to Boaz Piller, the bassoon player of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Although not an innovator for innovation's sake, Dukelsky likes novelty. In the score of "Dédicaces" he includes wood blocks and sandpaper for special effects.

Being a man of the world, Dukelsky often writes music in the spirit of sophistication and humor. Thus in a group of piano pieces entitled "Surrealist Suite," and appropriately dedicated to the painter, Salvador Dali, he portrays in a suavely urbane manner such subjects as "Rhumba Danced by a Willing Telephone," "A Lady With a Chest of Drawers," and "The Exploding Giraffe." As a token of his appreciation for the kindness and interest that Boston has shown for his music, Dukelsky wrote a piano suite entitled "Homage à Boston." In these piano pieces, Valdimir Dukelsky touches elbows with Vernon Duke, and the dual personality almost becomes one.

On several occasions Dukelsky has tried to reconcile the serious and the light musical natures in him. In New York he organized, some years ago, a series of concerts, which he named "High-Low Concerts," and at which the higher type of light music was performed along with the less abstruse sort of "long-hair" music. The venture prospered for a while, but was eventually given up.

* * *

Although Dukelsky left Russia as a boy, he never ceased to regard the country of his birth with a nostalgia and affection. There is a distinct Russian flavor in all of his music and, most particularly, in his vocal works. Often Dukelsky selects for the texts verses by old Russian poets, such as Bogdanovitch, whose poem, "Dushenka," Dukelsky has set to music for two women's voices and a chamber orchestra. He has also written an opera to Pushkin's tale, "La Demoiselle-Paysanne," affecting the manner of early nineteenth-century Russian music. In his oratorio-cantata, "The End of St. Petersburg," produced in New York in 1938 by the Schola Cantorum, Dukelsky glorifies the city of Peter the Great and of Lenin by selecting his texts from the works of the city's poets, from the eighteenth-century courtier Lomonosoff to the Soviet poet Mayakovsky.

If as a coxswain of the Coast Guard, Dukelsky-Duke must be ever ready, he must also stand in readiness as a composer of populuar songs for musical comedies, to plug a hole in a forthcoming production, or to replace a song that looks like a flop at rehearsals. But it happened once that Duke's greatest success, a song that became a perennial of the music trade, came near being classified as a flop. It was "April in Paris," from the revue "Walk a Little Faster" of 1932. Vernon Duke thought up the title himself, and wrote the music first, as is often done in that glorious musical road to success, the Tin Pan Alley. He submitted the idea to E. Y. Harburg, who was his lyric writer at the time. Harburg was unimpressed either with the title or the music, which he found too chromatic for popular taste. Besides, he had never been to Paris. "What happens in April in Paris anyway?" he asked the composer. "Well, you see chestnuts in blossom, . . ." Duke replied. "O. K.," said Harburg, "and what else?" "People sit around in the open air, and eat under the trees," the composer suggested. "That's O. K., too," agreed Harburg, and wrote the verses for the song. Although it did not catch fire as the show opened, its popularity grew steadily. Now, "April in Paris" is heard in countless band arrangements, on phonograph records, and in the juke boxes. Several other songs, from various hands, followed the Paris motive in such titles as "Paris in the Spring," "Last Time I Saw Paris," etc.

The economic budget of the Duke-Dukelsky copartnership is working on a very simple plan: Duke makes money for Dukelsky to spend. For being a composer of symphonic music is by no means

(Continued on page 11)

Canada In the New World Order

By Bruce Hutchison

AFTER A GENERATION of evasion, Canada is beginning to move toward a real foreign policy. When Premier W. L. Mackenzie King told Parliament recently that even before the end of this war "the concept of the United Nations will have to be embodied in some form of international organization," he was proclaiming a complete and drastic change in the prewar policy of this nation. Or perhaps it would be more true to say that he was proposing the first foreign policy the nation has had since World War I.

In his recent statement, Mr. King appears to embrace the League of Nations idea in general, though he does not go into details. When he speaks of an "organization" to embody the concept of the United Nations he is interpreted here as meaning an organization of real power, which can function in the world and not merely debate.

This return to the League idea is of special significance in the case of Canada and Mr. King, for both had an intimate and painful contact with the old League.

When that League was formed, Canada insisted on a place in it, and independent vote. After much hesitation, the United States delegation at Versailles agreed to admit the self-governing British overseas Dominions as League members and later on their absolute independence was written into the Statute of Westminster.

At that period Canada had an international outlook. After heavy casualties in the first World War, it eagerly supported the theory of an international organization to prevent another war. But the influence of the United States, which refused to join the League, and the growing illusion that North America was safe from attack by reasons of geography, gradually bred in Canada a sense of isolation.

This feeling Mr. King accurately reflected. He adopted a policy of "no-commitments" toward Britain. He insisted that in case of war the Canadian Parliament would decide Canada's relation to it. He interviewed Adolf Hitler and appeared reassured by what he heard. He made a speech construing the League of Nations as an organ of conciliation rather than an alliance of force. He repudiated the formal proposal of a Canadian representative in the League that oil sanctions be applied against Italy in the Ethiopian fiasco. He said in a famous utterance that many considered it a nightmare and sheer madness that Canada should be called upon to fight in Europe again.

The records of other political parties were no more realistic, and while they are being dredged up now in the general debate on foreign policy, this hindsight is not of much use except as it warns the nation against mistakes in the future. The fact is that the failures of the political parties during the 20 years of the Armistice were the failures of the Canadian people whom they reflected so accurately—failures common to all North America.

Mr. King's thinking is seen, in the light of his latest speech, to have followed a clear pattern since the unbelievable tragedy of the war smashed through Canadian isolationism on the very hour of the Polish invasion.

Up to the time of the war Mr. King refused to make any commitments to anybody outside his own country. This policy of trying to dodge out of war, while doing nothing to prevent it, ended in 1940 at Ogdensburg, New York. There, after the collapse of France, Mr. King signed an agreement of joint defense with President Roosevelt. While even this agreement was represented at the time as involving no real commitments, actually it was a complete military alliance between Canada and the United States. They had placed in formal terms what had long been obvious in fact—that they must always fight together at any time for the defense of North America.

Mr. King had been chary about making this agreement, for he knew it would be opposed by certain sections of Canada which would see in it a trace of disloyalty to the British connection.

His expectations were sound. Arthur Meighen, then a Senator, a former Prime Minister, and later leader of the Conservative Party, attacked the Ogdensburg Agreement as "twilight twitterings," and R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader in Parliament, feared Mr. King was swinging Canada too much under the influence of its big neighbor.

But the public at large vigorously supported the agreement and it is accepted now as a basic point of Canadian policy. It is seen in retrospect as the beginning of a general foreign policy, the first break with the old negative policy of "no-commitments."

Perhaps encouraged by this fact, Mr. King began to urge a new world order, and in a famous speech in London said that such an order must emerge before the end of the war or be sought in vain afterwards. His latest speech follows logically from that utterance. He now wants a world "organization" and he wants the little nations represented in its various functions on a functional basis, which would admit countries that can make the greatest contribution to a particular question—as Canada can do, for example, in the postwar relief of Europe.

Mr. King is realistic and does not expect the little nations to have the same power as the larger: "Authority cannot be divided equally among all the 30 or more sovereign states that comprise the United Nations, or all the effective authority will disappear. Some compromise must be found between the theoretical equality of states and the practical necessity of limiting representation on international bodies in a workable manner."

Here Mr. King appears in an important world rôle, for he is the leader of the chief of the smaller nations. He, perhaps better than any statesman now in office, represents that level of world power immediately below the level of the four greatest powers among the Allies.

It is evident that Mr. King understands his rôle and is determined to fill it. All his political moves indicate clearly that he intends, if he can, to remain in office through the peace settlement, probably seeking a new mandate from the people next year. He is preparing himself evidently for what may prove to be the largest task of statecraft in his life, as one of those who will work out the compromise between the power of the great states and the sovereignty of the smaller states.

Whatever happens to the political fortunes of Mr. King, it is certain that Canada accepts his theory of a world league. No significant political party opposes it. In fact, the foreign policy of Canada is crystallizing—as recent discussion in Parliament shows—into these basic provisions: Full participation in the affairs of the British Commonwealth; complete co-operation and closest friendship with the United States; membership in a world league, with the commitment to fight against its joint enemies.

While the recent historic foreign policy debate in Parliament showed general support for the theory of foreign commitments, and for an international organization equipped with ample power, it developed a sharp division of opinion on the position of Canada within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Howard Green, a Progressive-Conservative from Vancouver and one of the most prominent of the younger men in Parliament, raised this issue when he said that Canada must declare that it was part of the British family, and would stand with that family in war or peace "as one."

Whether Mr. Green knew it or not, he was reopening an issue which has been settled for Canada—and against Mr. Green's theory—by 50 years of argument. He was proposing, in brief, a unified and unanimous foreign policy for the British Commonwealth, a centralized policy which presumably would be announced through the chief Commonwealth capital, London.

This theory is not new. It was proposed by Joseph Chamberlain early in this century and failed because of Canada's objections, voiced by Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Liberal.

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PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA
At the White House, the Prime Minister Discussed With President Roosevelt the United States-Canadian Agreement for Common Defense of North America

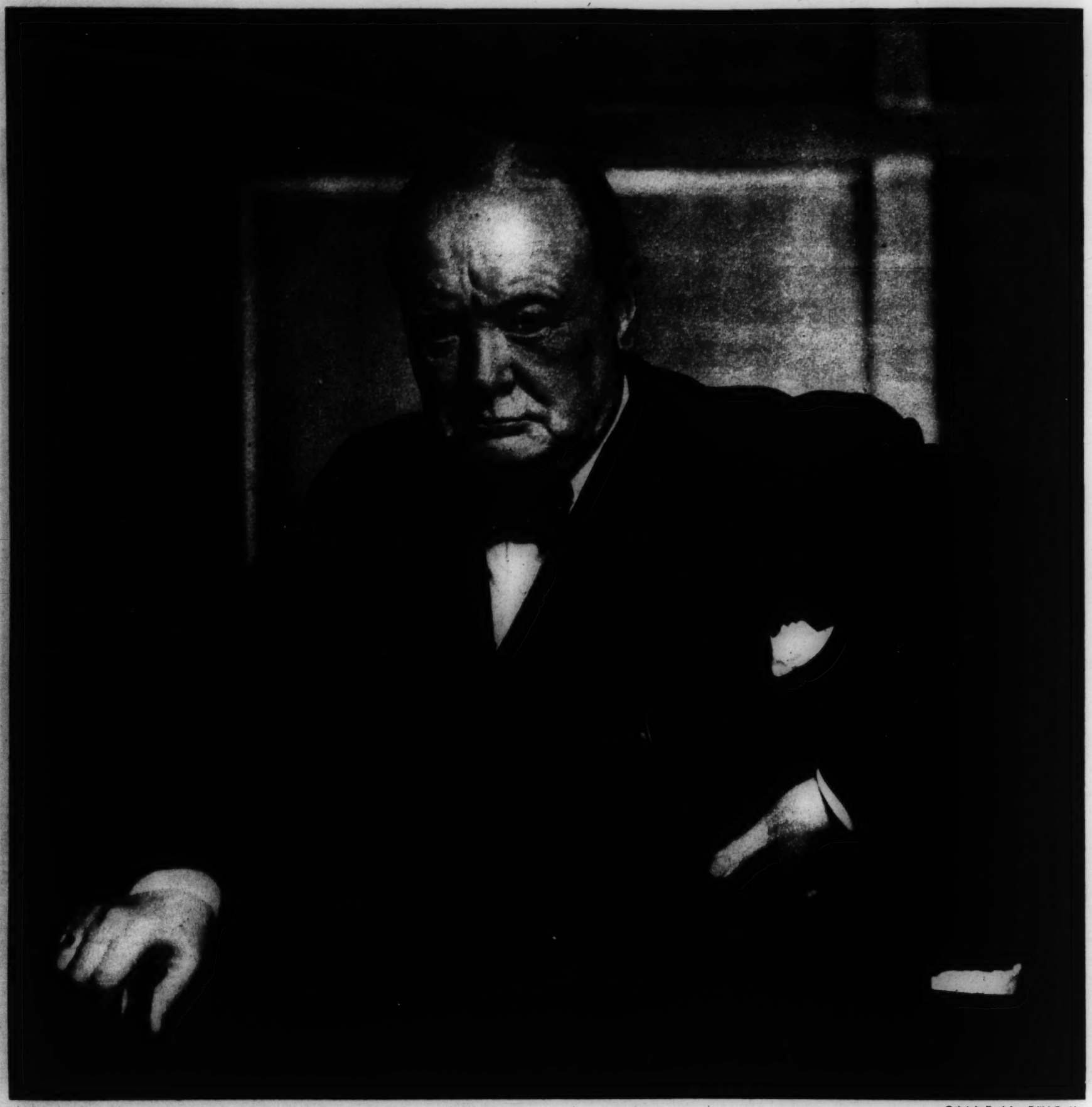
A Conservative, Sir Robert Borden, took the same view, and after the first World War asserted Canada's independence so vigorously that it was admitted as an individual member of the League of Nations, over the early objections of President Wilson, who felt that the British nations would vote as a bloc in League decisions.

The theory of centralization was revived immediately after Sir Robert's retirement and strongly urged upon the Canadian Government of Mr. Arthur Meighen by the British Government. Mr. Meighen's government did not last long and Mr. King, on taking office in 1921, followed the policy of Laurier and Borden in rejecting the theory without hesitation. It was never seriously proposed again.

In the recent debate, Mr. King at once opposed Mr. Green's suggestion by indorsing the speech of Mr. Brooke Claxton, his undersecretary, who had insisted that the Commonwealth nations must retain independence of judgment in foreign affairs. But Mr. King added that if Canada were to leave the British Commonwealth undoubtedly it would return to it later, "because I doubt if there could be a better group and I should like to see that pattern extended. I think it would mean everything to the world if it could be so organized that all countries were free and independent and in a position to co-operate with each other, owing allegiance to a crown, representative of a sovereignship such as we have with our sovereign today."

In other words, the policy of Canada, as announced by Mr. King, is independent within a Commonwealth of Nations, but fullest consultation not only with other British nations but with all the nations of a world league, and commitments to them in pursuance of joint security.

The contrary theory of a unified Commonwealth foreign policy vis-a-vis the world at large has received some support, but has not been indorsed by Mr. Green's party or his leader, Mr. John Bracken, who is not a member of Parliament yet. The whole history of Canada shows that this theory is not practical polities and no political party hoping for election is likely to sponsor it. But the recent debate has raised the old issue again, and the public reaction to it will be observed with interest not only by Canadian students of foreign policy but by other nations which have to deal with Canada, either as an independent nation, or as a group committed to one unanimous policy.



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"THE CEASELESS IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS... APPLIED TO THE ARTS OF PEACE..."

In these words Prime Minister Winston Churchill, addressing the House of Commons on March 21, 1943, referred to the future of the radio industry.

Television will be one of the greatest industries to emerge from the present conflict just as the radio industry expanded after the first World War.

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The Army Has Food Problems Too

By Bernice Stevens

United States Army Signal Corps

CHOOSING "BY TASTE" THE BEST MELONS FOR SERVICEMEN

WHEN A HOUSEWIFE goes shopping, she snaps string beans to see if they are fresh and thumps melons to make sure they are ripe. And so does the Army. The only difference is that the housewife buys only a pound or two of beans and a couple of melons and the Army buys by the crate and carload. Otherwise, the shopping problems of the Quartermaster Corps (the largest buyer of food in the world today) and the mother of a family of five are about the same. They are both up against food shortages and both have to stick to a budget.

When spinach, swiss chard, and beet greens are plentiful, soldiers get mixed greens for dinner; when dried onions are plentiful, they get fried onion rings, and if carrots are cheap, they get glazed carrots. When a freeze ruins all available water cress, cooks call off their plans for water cress and onion salad and serve cranberry-orange relish or cabbage slaw instead. In other words, Army cooks, like cooks at home, use what they can get.

The housewife is daily learning to substitute fresh fruits and vegetables for canned or dried ones. And so is the Army, for all possible processed foods are set aside for shipment overseas, and fresh products are used wherever and whenever possible.

During the last war, purchase of perishable foods was a haphazard affair. But this time the Army is supplying men with fresh food when available, and is doing it in a well-organized, businesslike manner, through some 36 market centers. These market centers, which were set into operation in the spring of 1941, purchase all of the fresh and fresh-frozen meats and fish, fruits and vegetables, and all of the milk, butter, and eggs for army camps, and in many cases for Navy and Coast Guard stations as well, in a particular geographical area. Buying for all camps at a central location eliminates the possibility of camps competing for foods on the local market, and also controls purchases so that supplies are also left for sale to the civilian population.

♦ ♦ ♦

The entire purchase program for all market centers, which averages some $2,500,000 worth of perishable foods daily, is centered in Chicago. Here at Field Headquarters, experts, with their fingers on prices and commodities all over the country, chart and guide the buying of everything from radishes to sides of beef. Over a network of teletype wires comes a constant stream of prices and reports, so that officials know at all times just what is available and what prices they will have to pay to keep the thousands of camps in the country well supplied. They know, for instance, where there are large supplies of carrots, where there are enough turkeys to set a festive table for a camp in Northern Michigan, when they can recommend use of fresh tomatoes in the camp menus, when the supplies of strawberries will permit serving of strawberry shortcake.

Sending in this information from each market center is a staff of expert food men, both Army officers and civilians, who have had years of experience in the buying of food. They know the local markets thoroughly, they know who produces the various items needed and used, and they know how to buy wisely. Known as marketing specialists, they go directly into the market and produce houses and select the best that's available, and only the best. They feel head lettuce for its firmness, they make certain that celery is crisp, test sweet corn for its freshness. They make sure that chickens and turkeys are up to Government specifications and they candle all eggs.

ARMY MARKETING SPECIALISTS PLAN A TURKEY DINNER

Their "grocery lists" come from the Quartermaster or sales officer of each camp. Wherever and whenever possible, buying is done on the local market, but not until all comparative prices have been received. Say, for instance, a camp needs potatoes, which are ordered about 15 days ahead of time. The market center gets this order, together with orders for potatoes from all camps in the area it serves. A message is sent to field headquarters in Chicago requesting so many carloads of potatoes, plus information on the current price of potatoes in that area.

Back at field headquarters, with orders and prices coming in from market centers all over the country, officers know exactly how many potatoes are needed for the two weeks coming up. They know exactly what the prices are, and how many are available in each section. With these details in front of them, it is a comparatively simple matter to place orders that will insure prompt delivery at the lowest prices. If there's an over-supply in one region, carloads are purchased there and shipped to areas where there are shortages. If the price in one locality is about the same as the general price, the order will be placed with a local businessman. In other words, the Quartermaster Corps makes sure that the Army is supplied at the lowest possible cost, yet is always on the alert to assure the local businessman of as much business as possible.

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At the same time, there's a good bit of reciprocal buying going on between the various centers and headquarters. Since Chicago is considered the nation's primary fruit and vegetable market, a good share of the produce is bought here. However, marketing specialists also buy produce for headquarters in their particular locality. Those in the Great Lakes area buy fresh-water fish, those along the ocean fronts buy salt-water fish, those in citrus-growing areas buy the citrus fruits.

At the same time, the interests of the local businessmen are guarded. The Quartermaster Corps also makes sure that civilian dinner tables will not suffer in an area where there is a heavy concentration of camps. Since field headquarters knows just how much is available in each area, care is taken so that the Army does not buy the total of any local available supply.

The Army has just as much trouble shopping as does the housewife, and cooks have to make just as frequent changes in their menus. Bulletins sent out by the marketing centers keep mess sergeants informed of available food supplies. A recent bulletin advised them that the best buys for the week were apples, beets, cabbages, carrots, cauliflower, grapefruit, green onions, oranges, and carrots. Lettuce, brussels sprouts, celery, cucumbers, endive, grapes, lemons, and parsnips were not such good buys.

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This notation regarding beef has a familiar ring to many. "Due to the OPA ceiling regulations, carlots are very hard to get. This office hopes that the future on beef will be brighter and will make every effort to fill all orders. This week we were able to fill about 50 per cent of requirements." Which meant that camps planning to serve roast beef had to switch to pork, fish, or poultry. One bulletin, during oyster season, advised cooks that the supply was very plentiful and quality excellent and that on "account of the current scarcity of frozen fish, it is suggested that oysters be substituted for fish on the menu wherever possible during the next five or six weeks." In the Great Lakes area, yellow pike fillets were mentioned as "one of the most popular lake fish varieties, due to its fine texture and delicate taste."

The Quartermaster Corps estimates that the market center plan has saved millions of pounds of vital metal which ordinarily would have gone into tin cans and has set aside precious stocks of tinned foods for shipment overseas. An estimated 20 to 25 per cent of the menu in camps in this country is now made up of fresh fruits and vegetables. During a typical day, the men will get grapefruit for breakfast, string beans for dinner, and beets for supper. Other meals include carrots and peas, leafy greens, beet and onion salad. Army chefs even go de luxe at times with parsley potatoes, Julienne carrots, carrot strips, carrot and celery straws, baked corn au gratin, and French fried egg plant.

MEXICAN INDIANS, IN CEREMONIAL DRESS, PARADE THROUGH NARROW TAXCO STREETS IN OBSERVANCE OF A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

TRAVELERS CROSSING the boundary line between Mexico and the United States will find it as simple as dropping into their local theater. You just show a ticket to the kindly Mexican doorman and in you go. No fuss. No bother.

Mexico requires no more than a little card identifying its bearer as a citizen of any of the American continents or as a British subject. It costs $1.03 and entitles the holder to admission to what unquestionably is one of the "greatest shows on earth" for the money.

Both the United States and Mexico, of course, are neck-deep in this war. And there are certain restrictions in the United States which limit the travel of American people. Also Mexico has its war reservations.

But in no way do any of these restrictions or war reservations prevent a visit to Mexico if the traveler is willing to accept certain inconveniences and delays.

While Uncle Sam's neighbor to the South isn't so actively engaged on the battle fronts as the United States, Mexico is lending a strong helping hand to its allies in prosecution of the war.

From her industries pour increasing streams of war materials. Along her extensive coast line Mexican crews patrol both the sea and in the air on a vigilant lookout for the enemy. Thousands of young Mexican men have come to the United States to alleviate the farm labor problem. In addition, Mexico considers its recreational and scenic advantages as of prime importance to the war effort. For the American visitor, Mexico is where the war can be forgotten. It is a land where weary war workers or executives can find quick rejuvenation for the task that must be carried on at home upon their return.

Once ushered through the gateway of Nueva Laredo—a popular entrance to Mexico—the main aisle leading to Mexico City is the Pan-American Highway. This highway unreels some of the country's most inspiring scenic spectacles and offers a closeup of the village life of the Indians.

Completed only a few years ago, the 750-mile highway to Mexico City dips and twists like a giant roller coaster. From Nueva Laredo it winds through a range of mountains, climbs laboriously over the scenic Mamulique Pass before gently depositing its travelers into Monterrey, one of Mexico's progressive industrial cities. One part of the highway section to Monterrey is the world's longest stretch of straight road, running in an unbroken line for 100 miles.

The first distant landmark indentifying Monterrey is Saddle Back Mountain, cutting its ragged shape against the dark blue curtain of sky. On Bishop's Hill, high above Monterrey itself, an old fort, dating back to the days of the conquerors, commands a protective view of the city.

Monterrey swept conspicuously into the news not so long ago when Presidents Avila Camacho and Franklin D. Roosevelt met in this historic metropolis to further Pan-American unity.

As the road carries the traveler deeper into Mexico the pace slackens. Primitive oxcarts rumble along with barefoot drivers draped lackadaisically over the sides. Village folk, burnished by the tropical sun, lounge in the shade watching with little curiosity the other half of the world go by. Now and then a wide grin or the raise of a hand is given in greeting.

On yonder hillside Mexicans cling to precipitous slopes, cultivating their corn in the cool of the day. With their primitive cultivators they stir the parched earth, sending tiny puffs of dust mushrooming against the green.

A familiar sight, and one most cherished by American visitors, is the Mexican and his ubiquitous burro. This patient, tireless, and faithful animal means as much to the peon or Indian as the automobile does to the American.

The Mexican and his burro travel all over Mexico. They plod up hill and down. They trudge over cobbled and dirt roads, never complaining, and seldom faltering under their heavy burden. They are both workers. Man and beast carry their share of the load to market, where it will be traded for other heavy merchandise to take home.

Mexico's "Main Street" rolls through a rich citrus fruit country before crossing the Tropic of Cancer. From here it slithers into a low, hot country of lush vegetation, where tropical birds raise shrill voices in a cacophony of song. At Tamazunchale (pronounced by many Americans as Thomas and Charlie) the foothills of the skyscraping Sierra Madre range is reached. Here your car must perform in its most efficient manner. Throw it into gear and hold tight! From a low level of less than 200 feet the highway spirals to an altitude of 7,500 feet in 75 miles. Then the central plateau which is Mexico City has been reached.

Engineers have described this ascent as one of the highest achievements in highway construction.

In Mexico City the pace quickens. Automobiles speed through the city, and streetcars clang their noisy gongs. On every side the Spanish tongue prevails, although many Mexicans possess a fair command of English, so that the American visitor has little difficulty in making himself understood.

In and around Mexico City there are enough sightseeing diversions to keep the visitor occupied many weeks. Most people, however, use the Mexican capital as a hub from which to radiate to other sections of the country.

Within a short distance from the city, for example, are such famous tourist haunts a
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THIS PEON AND HIS BURRO ARE ALMOST LOST IN THE VASTNESS OF THE DESERT

Where the War Can Be Forgotten

By Leavitt F. Morris

Kodachromes by Leavitt F. Morris

AL HOLIDAY

haunts as the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. Here singing Mexicans maneuver flower-bedecked boats over perfume-scented waters. A few miles north of Mexico City is the historic religious shrine, the Sanctuary of Guadalupe in Villa Madero. A little beyond Villa Madero are the ruins of Teotihucan with their memorable pyramids and temples, considered one of the most important archaeological zones in the world.

To the south and southwest of Mexico City are the old suburban cities of Tacubaya, Mixcoac, Villa Obregon, Coyoacan and Tlalpam, with many fine, ancient churches, stately colonial homes, beautiful gardens and parks.

One hundred miles from Mexico City is the story-book village of Taxco. Taxco rises out of the neighboring plains and rugged peaks like a glistening jewel.

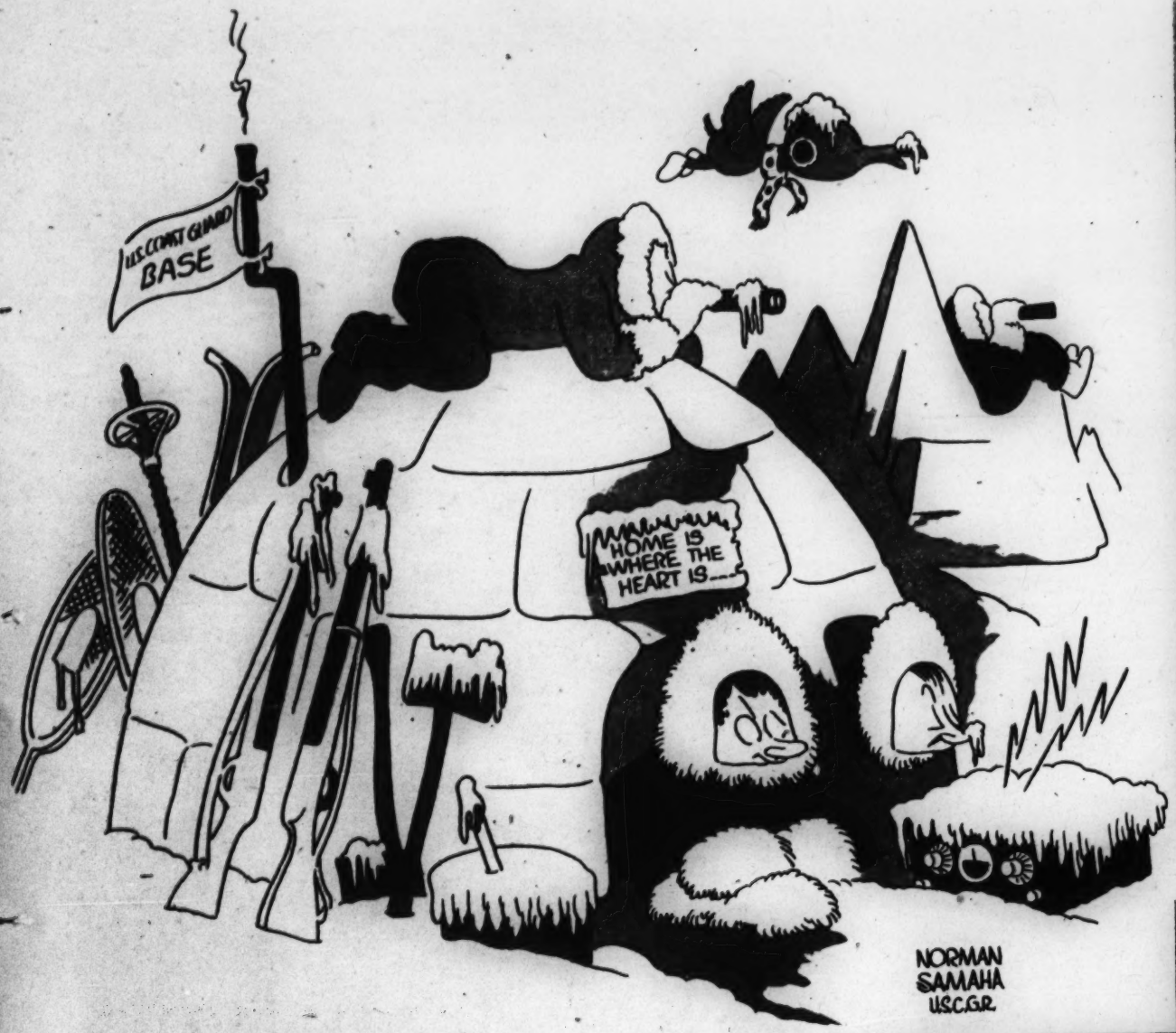
For more than a century Taxco, a famous colonial mining town, was virtually severed from all contacts with the rest of Mexico. Because of this, it has preserved the original Spanish character. It is a city of old Spain in the heart of Mexico.

With the building of the highway Taxco became accessible to visitors. The Mexican Government, determined to preserve all its pristine colonial architecture, has made Taxco a National Monument, and no one can change even a piece of tile

(Continued on page 14)

Fun of the Forces

By Norman Samaha



The Radio: "On these hot days won't you try a nice cool drink. . . . ?"

"Well—Do we salute or don't we?"

"Come, dear, the Coast Guard's making it too tough for us."

. . Composer

(Continued from Page 4)

a lucrative profession. The composer must meet the expenses for copying the orchestral parts; when a performance is arranged, the composer likes to be present at the rehearsals and, of course, at the performance, which entails traveling expenses, and loss of regular income for the period of absence. Performance fees are modest, if not nominal. The time element must also be taken into consideration. It takes Vladimir Dukelsky 500 times as long to compose a Violin Concerto as it takes Duke to toss off a popular song for a musical comedy, and a popular song is apt to bring in 500 times as much money as the Concerto. Duke's greatest song hit, "Taking a Chance on Love," from "Cabin in the Sky," has sold over 150,000 copies. This number is roughly 1,000 times the number of copies sold of all published music by Vladimir Dukelsky.

Potteries Revived

THE GROWING INDUSTRIALIZATION of the South, coupled with the discovery of new clay deposits near the Santee-Cooper electrical power project, has revived interest in the manufacture of ceramic products, formerly produced within the State on a very considerable scale.

South Carolina has rarely created china ware that vies with the highest grade foreign importations, or with equally high-grade china now being produced by Northern manufacturers. Its clay deposits, however, are among the largest and finest in the world and were used in ante-bellum days for the production of pottery and porcelain for local consumption. In fact, it is claimed that the rare old Wedgwood china, turned out by Josiah Wedgwood himself, was made of Georgia clays, similar to South Carolina clays, which were shipped to England.

After the War Between the States, markets for the South Carolina wares diminished and were taken over almost entirely by Northern manufacturers. Today, the State feels able not only to make its own china, sanitary ware, and other ceramic products, but to compete in the national markets with Northern manufacturers. The growing wealth of the South, coupled with the development of huge, cheap electrical power sources, has made it feasible for ceramics industries to be established directly on the site of these famous clay deposits. Already, the Federal Bureau of Mines is studying the possibilities of firing ceramic kilns by electricity.

Figures that are almost astronomical have been arrived at in an effort to measure the clay resources of the southeastern states. At Congaree, S. C., not far from Columbia, geologists recently prospected a kaolin deposit from which an estimated million tons of high-grade refractory bricks, for use in the steel industries, can be produced. Kaolin, a yellowish to cream-colored clay, is also used in making hotel china and sanitary ware. The Congaree deposits are within the area to be served by electricity from South Carolina's huge Santee-Cooper power and navigation project. They are also located near the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Prisons Overcrowded

Copenhagen prisons are so overcrowded that people are now forced to wait from six to twelve months in order to serve their sentences. The "crimes" are overwhelmingly against the Germans. —THE DANISH NATIONALTIDENDE.

Philadelphia Story, in the Centennial Period

Centennial Summer, by Albert E. Idell. New York: Holt. $2.75.

PHILADELPHIANS who have not been too happy about the way some authors have treated their city in recent years will find a measure of compensation in Albert Idell's latest novel, "Centennial Summer," a lively narrative with a background composed of a myriad details as typical of Philadelphia as pepper pot. Indeed, "pepper pot" itself might well have served as the book's title, doing double duty by placing the locale and at the same time describing the Rogers household in Kensington, whose antics keep the narrative simmering.

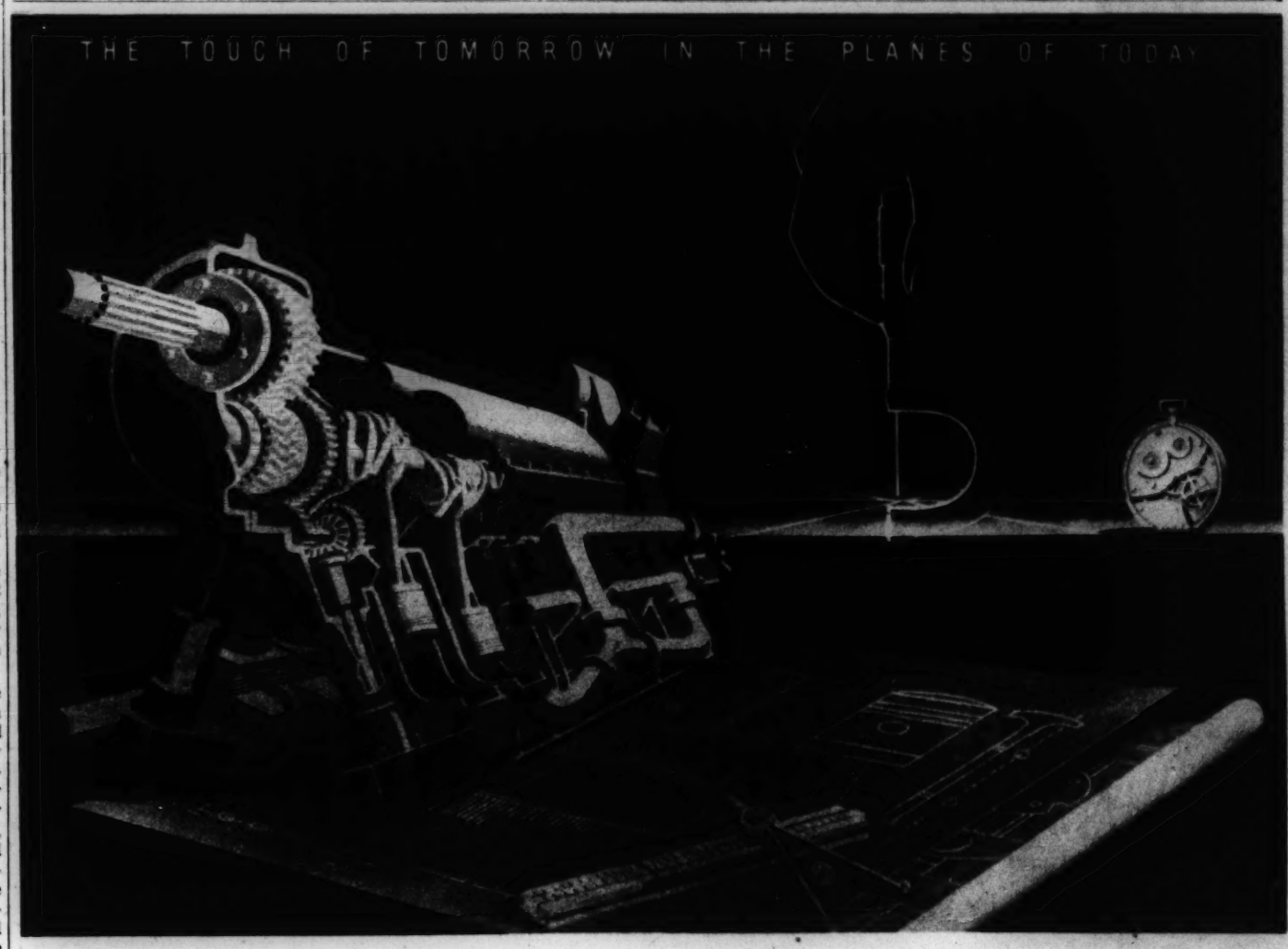
Mr. Idell's selection of the year of the Centennial gives him the opportunity to make his exuberant tale a period piece as well. It also enables him to avoid the well-worn material of either the Civil War or the 'Nineties and still decorate his backdrop with colorful tones which enrich the narrative by their historical authenticity.

The year 1876 was none too auspicious for a country's celebration of its hundredth anniversary: corruption in high places, the Indian wars, labor problems—especially in the coal regions—and widespread economic depression contributed to a general feeling of gloom when thoughtful citizens pondered the state of the nation.

Nevertheless, behind the crises that made the newspaper headlines, the daily life of the people went on much as usual. In Philadelphia, they had the added stimulus of ambitious planning for a centennial celebration that was to include a great international exposition in Fairmount Park. Their century plant was to have this bloom upon it at least, if they had anything to say about it.

Against this background, in a setting of gas lamplights, cobbled streets, phaetons, rococo decoration, and the brick row-houses of Philadelphia, Mr. Idell follows the vicissitudes of an ebullient family throughout that memorable year. A comparison to "Life With Father" is inevitable, for Jesse Rogers with his freight-yard voice is surely kin to the now famous Mr. Day. The brood which he fondly thinks he dominates is composed of Mrs. Rogers, pert and unpredictable, a pair of marriageable daughters, and a pair of unmanageable twins.

The predominant feature is a robust humor that is occasionally somewhat more gusty than mere breeziness might warrant; yet for the most part it offers genuine amusement. Similarly, although some of the characters may seem overdrawn at times, it is only in the interest of demonstrating their capacity for zest. Like the narrative they adorn, they never stray into any bypaths of subtlety. Details of Philadelphia living are skillfully interlaced in the prodigal array of episodes, and it is interesting to note how much of this background has continued unchanged. The Rogerses, one suspects, would find little to astonish them in the city today. M. W. S.



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Professor Flewelling Looks For "The Survival of the West"

The Survival of Western Culture: An Inquiry Into the Problem of Its Decline and Resurgence, by Ralph Tyler Flewelling. New York and London: Harpers. $3.

FLEWELLING'S "The Survival of Western Culture" provides a rational and constructive answer to the pessimism inherent in Spengler's widely known "The Decline of the West." This does not, of course, imply that Professor Flewelling is blind to the faults of Western civilization, or uncritical of its often too materialistic attitudes; but his approach is fundamentally progressive and hopeful. That Western culture has indeed reached a crisis in its development, Dr. Flewelling readily admits; but whereas Spengler sees it as already in decline, the present writer views it rather as faced by a serious, but not insoluble, problem, namely: "the world has outgrown its mental and moral clothes at the very moment when science has given it unreckonable power."

Disturbing symptoms of this condition are shown to be lack of authority and lack of settled conviction in many different fields, while thanks to "the hodgepodge of modern curricula" it is "possible for a student to acquire athletic ability, social standing, self-assurance, and a life of self-satisfaction, without having at any time been within speaking distance of an education." This situation has not unnaturally engendered disillusionment, but we are reminded of the encouraging fact that such disillusionment need not be negative in its results, in that "the greatest advances of society arise out of the revolutionary possibilities contained in this mental and spiritual dissatisfaction with things."

One of the novel theses developed by Professor Flewelling is that Western culture is founded on in arithmetic not unnaturally migrations westward are set forth as illustrating "arithmetic progression," while the "individual integers" of primary importance in arithmetic not unnaturally suggest to the writer the value of the individual ideal on which the democratic concept is based. On the other hand, "the geometrical method of deduction . . . neglected the individual items in the dream of the perfect and completed figure," and so can be taken as symbolizing autocracy. Here, then, in mathematical terms, is represented the conflict between Democracy and Totalitarianism.

Ordinarily, we are reminded, regimentation is anathema to the disciple of Democracy; but the author points out that we are now faced by the dilemma of practicing self-regimentation "as free citizens of a democracy" or allowing ourselves "to be regimented by some totalitarian power." "Such self-regimentation is not easy. It is slow of movement. Its power is a long-range power but its eventual strength lies in its conservation of freedom. It can be brought into being only by deep convictions, convictions with the pervading strength of religious beliefs."

In his concluding section, which discusses in significant and inspiring terms "the Survival of the West," the author reminds us that for centuries civilization surged westward, seeking to conquer the wilderness. Now that this aim has been achieved, the extinction of the progressive urge would indeed be lamentable; and Dr. Flewelling would have us turn our energies upward, towards such truly dynamic goals as those of religion, idealism, and peace. "We can begin to practice the technique of a world understanding," bearing in mind that "the present trouble with the world is fundamentally spiritual insolvency," despite the lavish evidences of material prosperity.

"There is hope for the higher destiny of the West," argues the author, "so long as any considerable portion of society does not give up hope." Dr. Flewelling consistently upholds the value and integrity of the person, as the fundamental unit of democracy. His book is clearly the outcome of many years of deep thought and study, and it contains much that is of abiding import. T. L. L.

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The World of Poetry

THOMAS MOULT'S twenty-first annual offering of collected magazine poems, "The Best Poems of 1942," is the finest in a number of years (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2). There will probably always be some poems omitted which we consider eligible, but the anthologist must stop somewhere, and there is little in this latest volume whose rights we would dispute.

Among poets appearing in both the first of Mr. Moult's yearly collections and the 1942 book are Walter de la Mare, Edmund Blunden, the Hon. V. Sackville-West, Edward Shanks, David Morton, and Joseph Auslander.

We are inclined to agree with the editor, as set forth in his introduction, that warfare has not lessened the poets' enthusiasm for their work or the quality of it. One very useful purpose served by such a collection is to put between covers at least a fragment of contemporary work which might not otherwise become book material for some years, since it is extremely difficult for unknown poets to find publishers willing to risk the financial loss occasioned by unsold copies.

As Mr. Moult points out, "Never has humanity so poignantly needed the singer and his song." We should like to call special attention to "From a Twentieth-Century Psalter" by Richard Church, "To a Candle" by Walter de la Mare, "Testimonial" by Harold Vinal, "Invincible Kingdom" by Anderson M. Scruggs, and Oliver St. John Gogarty's "Elegy on the Arch-Poet William Butler Yeats Lately Dead." There is true poetic power, too, in Patrick MacDonogh's "If Love Should Die" and in Geoffrey Johnson's "The Woodcarver," in which we are told that the mightiest fame "Is local to the calm eternal eye."

Mr. Vinal's poem is a tribute to the ploughman and the sower of seed and is written, in part:

> For those with calloused hands and bent backs
> Who drove horses in the July sun,
> For the stackers of hay on hot afternoons,
> Who knew autumn could be ominous and the heat a scourge.

Norman Nicholson's skill with words is apparent in:

> November sunlight floats and falls
> Like soapsuds on the castle walls.
> Where broken groins are slanted west
> The bubbles touch the stone and burst,
> And the moist shadows dribble down
> And slime the sandy red with brown.

A poem entitled "Embarkation Leave" by Mary English comes to a trenchant conclusion with the stanza:

> And this I know—
> When sharp, sweet memory
> Shall bring the loveliness of all things lost,
> You, too, will find
> Love's substance in the shadow that it cast.

All the selections have the genuine essence.

PEARL STRACHAN

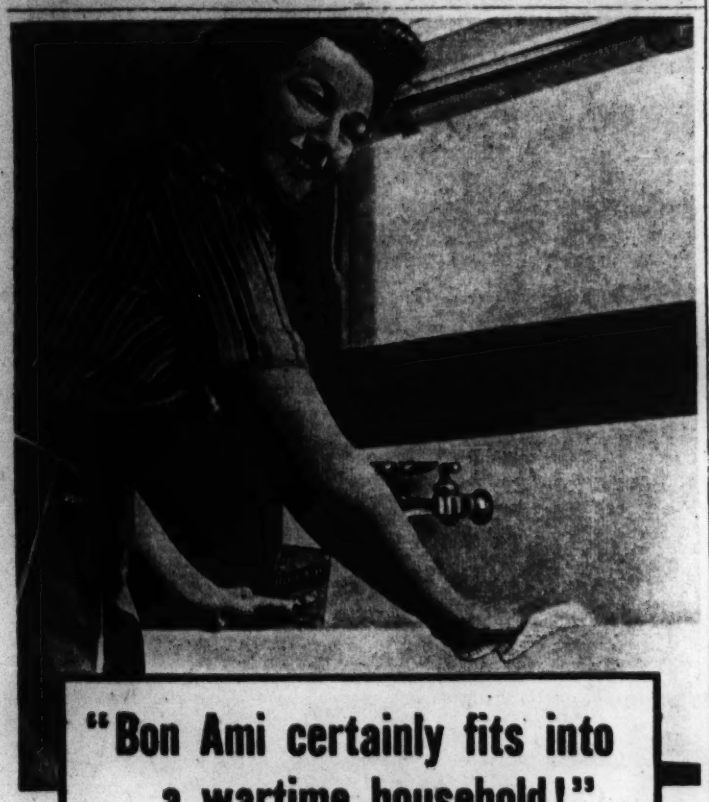
The Book Window

Mexico and Central America, in the New World Guides to the Latin-American Republics, edited by Earl Parker Hanson (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $2.50), does its part toward transforming the Western Hemisphere into a practicable travel area, covering mainly Spanish-speaking localities, and dealing only with the more settled and civilized portions of them. To look at the outline of the continent, this particular handbook considers the countries that form the waist of the figure—Mexico to Panama, inclusive, together with the island political units of Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Information is organized and presented after the generally accepted style of guides that have served for Old World rapid touring.

Great Modern Composers, edited by Oscar Thompson (Cleveland: World Publishing Co., $1). Biographical studies by distinguished critics. The articles for the most part appear substantially as first printed in "The International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians," edited by Mr. Thompson, but in nine instances articles have been expanded, or new articles prepared—those on Bloch, Copland, Harris, Honegger, Milhaud, Prokofieff, Shostakovitch, Scriabin, and Villa-Lobos.

The World Since 1914, by Walter Consuelo Langsam (New York: Macmillan, $4), is now in its fifth edition—one of the more useful of single-volume reference books on current history. It achieves a desirable atmosphere of readability which is combined with sound scholarship and direct and simple organization of material.

What You Should Know About Spies and Saboteurs, by Will Irwin and T. M. Johnson (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., $2.50), gives a little reassurance that American Naval Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are not complete babes in the woods when it comes to matching wits with Germany's Admiral Canaris. The best of the story cannot, of course, be told now. We shall have to wait until after the war for an account of the complex, probably glamorous, espionage and counterespionage now transpiring in sundry parts of the warring world.



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Emphasizing the Continuity of British History

The Making of Modern Britain, by Allan Nevins and J. B. Brebner. New York: Norton. $2.50.

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY of Britain in little more than 200 pages? The idea is preposterous. And yet it has been carried out by Prof. Allan Nevins and Dr. J. B. Brebner of Columbia University, in "The Making of Modern Britain." At the precise moment when it is needed in order that Americans may understand their British allies, at the moment, too, when they desire particularly to understand, there arrives on the bookstalls this brief history.

There have, through the years, been trivial annoyances and often a deplorable lack of sympathy between the British and the Americans. All the details which cannot really matter—habits and customs, even differing pronunciations and preferences in cookery—have risen up to choke the innumerable treasured beliefs and standards and values which do matter enormously and which, when scrutinized, are not dissimilar on the two sides of the Atlantic. As Miss Maude Royden, distinguished English woman publicist and minister, once remarked: "It is like the small quarrels inside a family, in which the several members are really quite devoted to each other." Of late there has been noticeable among the English-speaking people, however, an inclination to drop all this pettiness; a growing conviction that between them there should be tolerance and the reaching out of hands and hearts.

* * *

Abundant proof of this statement exists and is impressive. For an eagerness is manifest in England for information about America, an eagerness intensified by the presence in the land of hosts of servicemen from the United States. In a certain room in Aldwych House in the Strand, in London, and on a side street in Edinburgh, an organization called "Books Across the Sea" has placed upon crowded shelves books which are being received constantly from America. English and Scottish people of high and low degree are seeking them out; in fact, matters have reached a point where appetites are hard to satisfy. The British intend to understand America as they have never done before.

* * *

Prejudice, too, is lessening in America and appreciation mounting. So here is just where such a book as "The Making of Modern Britain" can play an important part. For, throughout its few pages and in language readily grasped by the man in the street, Dr. Brebner and Mr. Nevins tell the story of Britain. They tell the mighty story all the way from prehistoric times, through the Middle Ages, down to the present period during which England has been so courageously fighting through to the preservation of a free world having free institutions.

These two historians do not labor their points; they do not enter into devious paths or lose their way amid masses of details. In these pages they trace tendencies and movements, brilliantly and cogently. And they have sustained a notable continuity. Gently, persuasively, they have acted to overcome misunderstandings and to clear up moot questions. Do Americans sometimes feel that the English are a slow-moving people? The authors step in to explain the reason why, by showing how this circumstance has evolved from their dislike for "abrupt and radical change." They add that "this continuity of British history . . . arises in still larger part from the fact that in British history a great dominant theme lies full in view—the growth of civil and political liberty."

Hence the British may be slowly aroused to confront an issue; but—when they are really roused, there is no diversion from the struggle, no slackening of effort. Anyone who has looked on, from either near or far, during the Battle of Britain, will not doubt this explanation. "The Making of Modern Britain" stands ready to imprint this understanding the more firmly and lucidly.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Still Living Glory of Greece

Remember Greece, by Dilys Powell. New York: Hastings House. $2.
The Greek Miracle, by Stephen Lavra. Translated by David Walker. New York: Hastings House. $1.50.

AS HOMER asked for 10 tongues to do justice to the Greek armies, so the full story of modern Greece in her brief but momentous resistance to Axis power needs many voices. Two have spoken recently—an English woman, Dilys Powell, writing "Remember Greece"; and Stephen Lavra, who could not be in his country during the fighting but wrote "The Greek Miracle" in France and managed, against the opposition of the Italian Legation in Portugal, to get it published in French and in Portuguese, and who had the pleasure, finally, of seeing it translated into English by David Walker, a British war correspondent.

Both Mr. Lavra and Miss Powell, who is the widow of Humfry Payne, director until 1936 of the British School of Archaeology, recite the epic of Greece's part in the war from the time when Mussolini announced in June, 1940: "I solemnly declare that Italy has no intention of dragging into conflict other nations who are neighbors by sea or land."

* * *

On the heels of that declaration came four months of a war of nerves. Italy complained that British warships were in Greek waters, that the Greek minister to Turkey was intriguing against the Axis, finally that an Albanian patriot—who turned out to be a brigand—had been slain under most distressing circumstances by two Greek shepherds—who turned out to be Albanians. Italy insisted that the incident was "a link in a chain of terrorism forged against Albania in Athens, where help from England was counted on."

On Oct. 28 an ultimatum was delivered to Prime Minister Metaxas by the Italian Minister, demanding free passage for Italian troops to certain strategic points in Greece (points not named). The alleged purposes were the protection of Albania and the prevention of the use of Greek waters by British warships. It was expected that Metaxas would yield. He surprised Italy by a blunt "No!" His country was split into two factions, Venizelists and Royalists, but that "No" was the united voice of both parties. They had writhed under the careful neutrality insisted upon by their government. "Today the clouds have broken," they said. They were relieved, but they were not ready. Winter had begun in the mountains, transport of troops and supplies was incredibly difficult. But the peasants helped, the women loaded and led the mules. Soldiers had only their light uniforms and thin underwear, but the treasures of countless dower-chests were brought out to warm them.

For two months the Greeks not only held, but advanced. Weather, terrain, the appalling toughness of the Greek soldier and his way with a bayonet made unsurmountable difficulties for the Duce's choice divisions. Then Germany took a hand. There had been a little British help to Greece from the R. A. F. and the Navy almost from the beginning. Just about as the German troops marched in to take over Italy's war, a British Imperial force, painfully but honorably spared from the African campaign, arrived.

It could not be enough. The Greek Army in Epirus, after six heroic months, with food and ammunition exhausted, capitulated. In April, 1941, the flag came down from the Parthenon, and as a symbol, the young Greek sentry who was compelled to lower it wrapped himself in its folds and hurled himself to the roadway below. There was the magnificent rearguard action of the British Army and the delaying battle of Crete.

And then? Then the story of Greek resistance and courage was only beginning, with its indomitable underground activity. What did all this valor amount to? Lavra sums it up in "The Greek Miracle":

It contributed to the downfall of Italy; gave England an extra six months and thus helped her to gather American war material; upset German plans in the Balkans and Turkey; cost Germany the possession of Irak and Syria; and delayed her attack on Russia. Greek resistance may justly be called the beginning of the beginning of victory.

The story told in these two small books is one that the newspapers told from day to day, not much more than two years ago. The American edition of the books is published in co-operation with the American Friends of Greece.

In writing, Stephen Lavra was most concerned to give an almost day-by-day recital of facts, together with his deductions about the causes, diplomatic and military, that lay behind them. His book may have suffered in style from being written in a tongue not native to him and translated into another tongue. Miss Powell writes in a warm and understanding way, not only about this episode in Greece's long history, but about the land and the people which she learned to know in the 13 years that she lived in the country. Briefly she recites their ancient history and shows what has helped to make them such tough, resilient, and liberty-loving sons and daughters of Leonidas.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . the War Can Be Forgotten

(Continued from Page 8)

on one's roof without Government approval.

Taxco's cobbled streets twist upward in corkscrew fashion so that the red-tiled roof of one house is frequently on the level with the ground floor of the one above. The towers of the Borda Cathedral dominate Taxco, a perpetual tribute to the silver millionaire who built the little town.

Men come to its central plaza today as they did a century ago to trade and barter. Scores of tiny shops fringe the plaza, offering the delicate work of the Mexican silversmith.

Halfway to Taxco is the resort city of Cuernavaca. Its principal attraction, including the old cathedral dating back to 1529, is the Borda Mansion with its flower gardens designed and built by the silver millionaire, Jose de la Borda. This American Versailles eventually became the summer residence of the French rulers, Maximilian and Carlotta, during their brief reign over Mexico. Vying also with these in tourist interest is Cortes Palace, now the seat of the state legislature and local government offices. The inside walls of the Cortes have been colorfully decorated with the murals of Diego Rivera, depicting the history of Mexico from the time of the Spanish conquest. The murals were donated as a gesture of American-Mexican friendship by the late United States Ambassador, Dwight L. Morrow.

It is in Taxco and other similar Mexican villages where the true atmosphere of Old Mexico is found. Here is where the Mexican lives, works, and plays. Only by rubbing his shoulder in one of the quaint shops; eating in his humble home, and sleeping under his tiled roof can the visitor hope to glean the understanding necessary to further that good-neighbor policy which is designed to keep peace permanent between the two countries.

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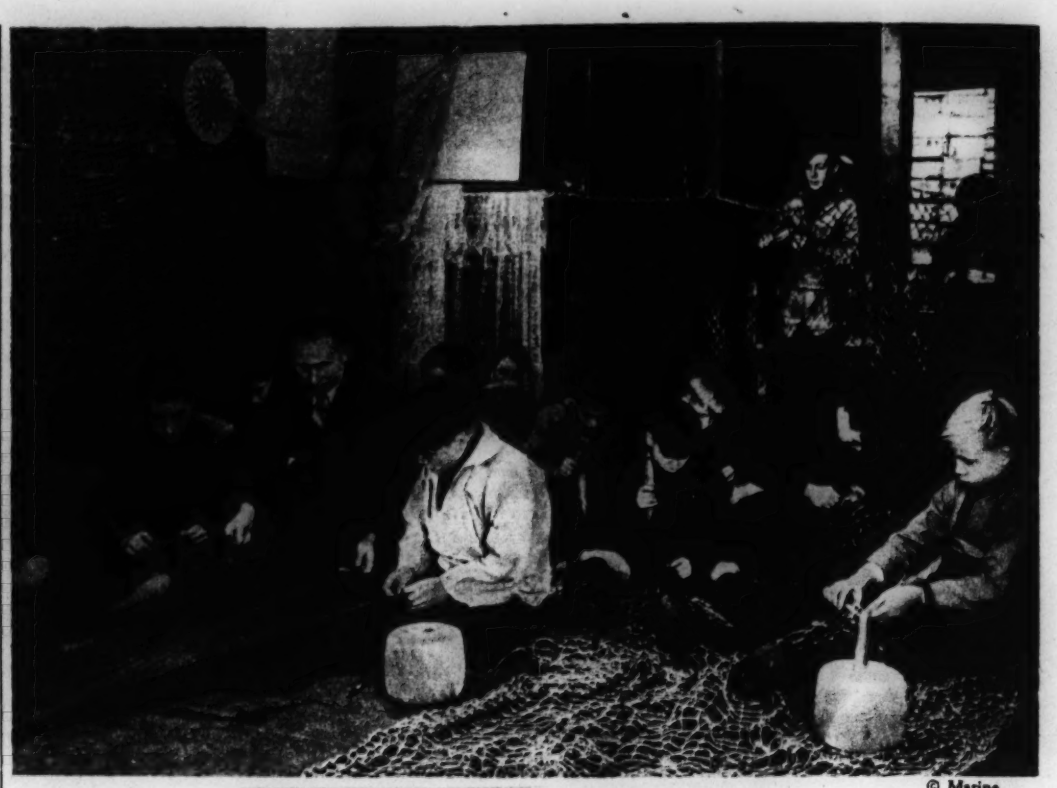
HAMILTON

The Tanaka Memorial

Having China's entire resources at our disposal, we shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and even Europe.—BARON TANAKA, in Memorial to Emperor of Japan in 1927.



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BELGIAN LADS LEARN TO MAKE FISHING NETS

Skippers in the Bud

BELGIAN FISHERBOYS are learning to tie their knots and mend their nets in a seaport on the southwest coast of England. These 'teen-agers from the continent, prospective skippers and engineers on Ostend trawlers, read the sextant and handle the compass, do chart work and learn the international regulations for the prevention of collisons at Belgische Zeevischerij School, the school which has been re-established for them on English soil.

They are part of a community of 1,500 which fled across the Channel in small craft from Nazi-occupied Belgium in 1940. Hasty flight from their bombed home town made salvage of school equipment impossible. Building up of the school again has been accomplished through the energies of Professor de Deken of the Ostend Mercantile Marine School and his assistants, with the wholehearted support of M. Gutt, Minister of Defense and Communications in the exiled Belgian Government, and of M. Lesure, Director of the Belgian Marine.

Before the school could function full time the masters worked hard for months preparing typewritten, stencilled textbooks in Flemish on navigation, seamanship, maritime law, meteorology, nautical instruments, oceanology, signaling, mathematics, geography, and a class reading book, each volume illustrated with diagrams. One hundred and fifty copies were made of each script on a rotary machine. The class reading book alone has 82 pages. Wall diagrams, maps and other necessary educational equipment also had to be found. The staff of six professors and instructors worked night and day for weeks. They even made the benches and desks at which the students work. Local folk lent a hand, supplying wood, bits of metal, parts of old nautical instruments, rope, old nets—indeed, anything that would help the exiles to start school again. Premises were found on the two top floors of an old storehouse facing the fish market.

* * *

The aim of school is twofold: the education of boys from the age of 13 to become efficient members of the crews of fishing vessels; and special courses of training for the more ambitious boys who wish to take the official examination for mate or extra master on the trawlers, or as engineer for motor machinery up to 500 horsepower.

The boys learn how to make fishing nets, how to repair them and throw them overboard, how to splice ropes and mend sails. Most important of all, they must know where large quantities of fish are to be found. They study the habits of the different kind of fish, their reaction to tide, wind, and weather. The sea bottom is examined for its plants, grubs, and worms on which fish living on the sea ground feed. The coming and going of certain sea birds is also watched, for their movements indicate the whereabouts of the fish.

On the mechanical side, the construction of the internal combustion engine is studied. Discussion is bilingual, in Flemish and English.

Of the six fishing schools which Belgium had in 1939 the Ostend school ranked as the most modern and up-to-date in a country where fishing is well organized as an industry. Many English educationists and experts who study the development of the fishing trade have visited the Belgian school.

. . Deterrents

(Continued from Page 3)

Party are co-operationist. The most votes in the Republican Party are still isolationist.

This turmoil within the party is not a private affair. It is a public affair. It concerns what the Republicans are going to do with the United States—in its relationship to the world—if and when it accedes to control of the Government. Thus far the opposition party has taken no responsible, clear-cut position on the future peace, is without a coherent viewpoint. This may be a stage of confusion which precedes clarity, but at the moment its members in Congress are riding off in all directions.

A main reason is that the political leaders of the party are apparently yielding to the temptation that they can inherit the Government next year instead of having to win it. It will be better if the Republican voters, instead of the professional politicians, determine the policies and the candidates of their party in 1944. If they fail to do so, then the choice before the country will be a hard and unhappy but highly important one.

But the outlook is by no means all on the gloomy side. There are positive and powerful factors which are operating to produce a constructive peace and to enable America to play a constructive rôle in its maintenance. These will be discussed in a second article next week.

During the 1941-42 season, Principia Upper School teams participated in 100 interscholastic contests: basketball, football, tennis, track, hockey, and swimming. Coaching and equipment are also provided for wrestling, boxing, handball, softball, badminton, and table tennis. . . . Upper School Fall Semester begins September 2.

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On the Beam

For Training of Youth

In his youth, every able-bodied American should be trained to defend his country.—BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

Private Property

The ownership of private property is necessary to the dignity and freedom of man; let us therefore encourage it and make it secure.—EDWARD J. MEEMAN, editor Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Openings for WAC

The Army now has 600,000 positions waiting for the WAC.—COL. OVETA CULP HOBBY, director of the Women's Army Corps.

Value of Conferences

Conferences are very useful, because the parties get to know one another as human beings, not as epithets in the papers.—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

115-Man Symphony Orchestra

A symphony orchestra of 115 men from members of the armed forces, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, will tour the Americas, if and when all the obstacles are cleared.—NEWSWEEK.

Equipment for Boys and Girls

A knowledge of our country's glorious history, and a thorough understanding of the mechanics of government and the use of the ballot are indispensable equipment for every American boy and girl who would be a good and useful citizen.—Gov. DWIGHT H. GREEN of Illinois.

Dinner in Soybean

The soybean is nature's solution to food rationing problems. With it a housewife can prepare a complete "soup-to-nuts" meal without expending a single rationing coupon.—ERNEST L. LITTLE, Managing Director, National Farm Chemurgic Council.

Ships to Benefit

In that era of good will that we hope is coming after the war, shipping will be content, I am sure, to see the airplane—in swarms, if you please—operating even to the remote corners of the globe. The planes may spell the end of the luxury liner where the hurry-up or de luxe type of passenger is concerned. But ships will suffer none by and large. . . . In fact, the air liners may so stimulate travel that ships will be benefited rather than harmed.—BASIL HARRIS, President of the United States Lines.

Hope in Education

If mankind is not to record this as one of the darker centuries in its history, you will have to do better with your half than my generation has done with its allotment of time. Any hope that a constructive era lies ahead depends on the results of education as a broadening influence on the policies of the nations of the world.—ROBERT H. JACKSON, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Danish Sabotage Against Axis

Sabotage continues in Denmark against German barracks, hotels, and trains, and against concerns working for Germany. German military barracks at Odense were recently destroyed by fire, and a train with German soldiers was derailed at Esbjerg, several carriages being overturned and the rails blasted away. Sabotage was responsible for the explosion of a gasometer in the Burmeister and Wain shipyard. About 400 men from various sabotage groups have now been arrested.—THE SWEDISH NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA.

Opposes Compulsory Savings

One of the great weaknesses of a compulsory saving plan is its lack of flexibility. To get from a compulsory plan as much as we can get through the voluntary method would bear with crushing weight on those with fixed incomes and heavy commitments, who are least able to afford it.—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU.

Motor Vehicles in North Africa

There are approximately 91,000 motor vehicles in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.—MOTOR AGE.

The Tale of a U-Boat

A "mother ship" for U-boats was to be launched this spring at one of the commandeered Danish shipyards. It was a model ship, with the latest inventions, meant to be useful in the 1943 campaign. For six months the Germans had strictly supervised the 1,100 Danes working on it. When the ship was to be launched the 1,100 workers were ordered to be present. They stood in regular formation facing the ship, but just as the swastika flag was hoisted, a whistle sounded from some untraced source and all the workers turned right about face, presenting their backs to the swastika. A few minutes after the ship was launched it capsized and sank.—NATIONAL AMERICAN DENMARK ASSOCIATION.

Maori Folk Tale

There is in New Zealand—a neighbor of ours—a very fine old folk tale about a Maori warrior who was caught at sea in a small boat. A storm blew up, the sky became overcast, and the wind grew wild and the seas mountainous. He feared whether he could survive, and he decided to pray. We feel in Australia and in New Zealand that his prayer is rather fine. He prayed, not for the abating of the storm or the dying down of the winds. He prayed that the sky might clear so that he could see the stars to steer by.—D. H. C. COOMBS, Director General of Post-war Reconstruction in Australia.

New Type of Lifeboat

Large-scale construction has begun on a new unsinkable type of lifeboat in British shipyards. Among the main features of the new boat are a highly elevated and enclosed forecastle and poop, kapok or cork-filled fenders around the gunwale, and greatly increased storage space for fresh water. They are to carry eight large water tanks which are fitted low in the center of the boat. The new craft can be lowered in smooth weather by a single drop at an angle of 70 degrees without shipping any water. It is also supposed to be capable of righting itself from a list of 100 degrees.

From the Editor's Desk

SURELY THERE IS NOTHING so universally understood as music. Its message is confined to no single tongue. It makes sense everywhere. But the economics of music do not make sense. The case of a popular musician illustrates the point. It takes Vladimir Dukelsky 500 times as long to compose a violin concerto as it does to toss off a popular song. Yet he is apt to get 500 times as much for the song as for the concerto. This is one of the little-known facts brought out by NICHOLAS SLONIMSKY, himself a composer and music encyclopaedist, in his article, "Composer in Uniform."

* * *

What is to be Canada's foreign policy? The Dominion is moving toward one, and the direction it takes is gradually becoming clearer. The complete answer may not be long delayed. When it comes it will affect all the component parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. BRUCE HUTCHISON, who writes an article on the subject, is admirably equipped to interpret the situation in Canada, for he has had long residence there and, through his work as a newspaperman, is in close touch with the political scene.

* * *

ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Chief of the Washington Bureau, has made a careful study of the "Deterrents to Peace." His article is in two installments, the first of which appears in this issue. The second will strike a more constructive note, showing the factors that are operating to enable America to play a significant rôle in the maintenance of a constructive peace.

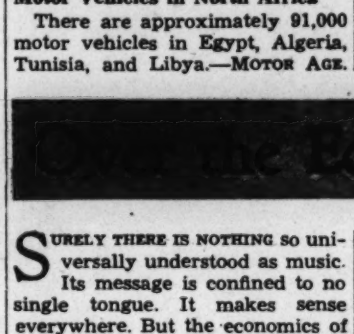
When peace comes again to Europe, there will be a big job for the United Nations to do in transporting millions of enslaved men and women who will want to return to their homes from Germany. What that job entails is described by E. BERG HOLT, a writer whose acquaintance with foreign chancelleries before the war put him in the front rank of correspondents.

* * *

If a trip to Mexico were a complicated matter that would be one thing. But apparently it isn't. It is as simple for the traveler to cross the boundary between the United States and Mexico as it is for the patron of a theater to drop a ticket in the box, according to LEAVITT F. MORRIS, who recently visited that country, and who writes of the tour with all the enthusiasm of a Travel Editor.

* * *

BERNICE STEVENS, author of "Food in the Army," was a free-lance writer until quite recently, when she enlisted in the service as a Wave. W. W. C.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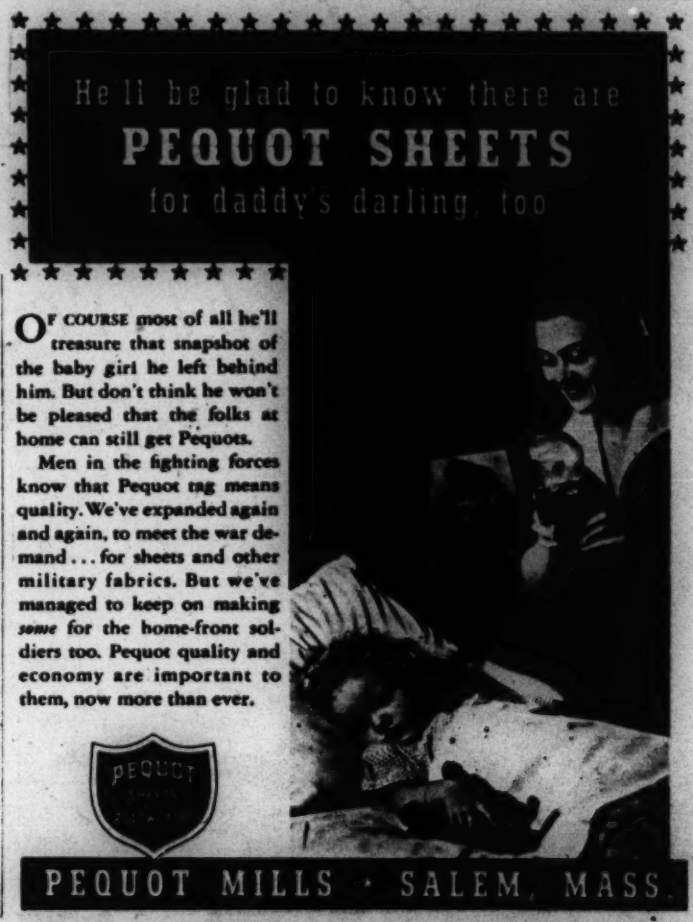
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The fair and the brave

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